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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 9, 1973/Vaisakha 19, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sale on Foreign Liquor in Delhi Shops without Licences

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*1021. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-items published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 10th April, 1973 under the caption "Shops selling foreign liquor without licences"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government have seen the news-item in question.

(b) A statement regarding the sale of foreign liquor or India-made foreign liquor in Delhi raised in the news-item, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

All the 28 shops selling foreign liquor or India-made foreign liquor to the public have been licensed upto the 30th June, 1973 and there are no unlicensed shops in Delhi.

During 1972-73 and for the period upto 30th June, 1973, the Delhi Administration have been renewing the licences of these shops for periods ranging from one month to three months. According to the Delhi Administration this had to be done because the policy regarding licensing of the foreign liquor and India-made foreign liquor shops was under review.

Government have no reason whatsoever to believe that the owners of liquor shops in Delhi have been black-mailed or that the Executive Councillors have made any private gain from the liquor merchants. The allegation is uncalled for.

Government had decided in May, 1972 to continue, by and large, the existing scheme of prohibition in Delhi with certain modifications in order to reduce the consumption of noxious liquor and to mitigate the evil effects of intoxication.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the statement it is stated:

> "Government have no reason whatsoever to believe that the owners of liquor shops in Delhi have been blackmailed or that the Executive Councillors have made any private gain from the liquor merchants".

These liquor licences are usually issued for a year or for a few years. Why is it that in Delhi these have been issued for one month or three months at a time and not more than that? Do they want to extract money from the liquor shop owners?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The House will recall that in January, 1972 there were some deaths due to spurious liquor consumption. Thereafter Baweja Commission was appointed, which went into the reasons for tragedy and they made some recommendations. One of the recommendations they made was that such of the licences which had already been issued should be scrutinised carefully and should not be granted in a routine manner as had been done before. This scrutiny was undertaken and the Delhi Administration informed us that this scrutiny has been completed only recently. Pending the finalisation of the scrutiny they had been extending the licences periodically and not for the whole year as was the normal practice. The policy question whether more shops should be opened or the number should be confined to the present number which is 28 is under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister tell us as to whether he is aware of the fact that foreign liquors are being sold freely in Delhi which are mostly sumggled at a price which is far above the Bombay smuggled liquor price? If so, what are the reasons thereof?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not aware of this but I acknowledge the credentials of my hon. friend for giving me accurate information in this regard.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not only some shops are selling foreign liquors without licences but there are also certain clandestine parallel organisations working to adulterate the foreign liquors resulting in the damage of the health of the people. I would like to know whether any such instances have come to the notice of the government. If so, what is the action taken by the government?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I have said in my statement that the shops are not functioning without licences. If he can give me the information that he has with regard to the organisations adulterating foreign liquors I would be glad to take it up.

डा० कैलास : क्या यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खुद शराब की दुकानें चलायेगी और किसी भी प्राईवेट पार्टी को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा; यदि हां, तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कब तक शराब की सब दुकानें अपने हाथ में ले लेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहां तक कन्ट्री लिकर शाप्स का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाती है और इसी के सम्बन्ध में पिछले वर्ष सदन में चर्चा हुई थी । लेकिन विदेशी शराब या इंडियन मेड फ़ारेन लिकर की दुकानें तो प्राईवेट पार्टियां चलाती हैं और उन का लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं ।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister told us that the licences issued in Delhi are of short duration. Even though it may cause some harassment to the licence holders will the hon. Minister tell us whether this policy of issuing licences for short-duration will be continued in Delhi?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has already replied to it earlier.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : दिल्ली में लाइसेंस के बिना शराब की बिक्री बढ़ रही है और कई राज्यों में लाइसेंस के जरिये से शराब की बिक्री बढ़ रही है । क्या यह सब इस बात का द्योतक है कि सरकार की मद्य-निषेध की नीति में परिवर्तन हुआ है और उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में ढील दी है, जिसके कारण शराब की बिक्री बढ़ रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस से नहीं पैदा होता है । माननीय सदस्य इस के लिये अलग से सवाल पूछें ।

Modernisation Plans for Cotton Mills run by National Textile Corporation

*1024. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the financial outlay on the modernisation plans of cotton mills run by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the estimated impact of the modernisation plans on the production and profitability of such mills; and

(c) the amount at present invested by Government on the running of such mills, and further financial requirements of such units and Governments allocation in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The financial outlay in cash on modernisation plans of the 103 textile mills, the management of which has been taken over by the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 41.82 crores.

(b) After modernisation, the production of these mills is likely to increase but is not possible to quantify this at this stage.

(c) The Central Government and the National Textile Corporation have advanced, till the 31st March, 1973, loans amounting to Rs. 20.53 crores for running these mills. Their future requirements cannot be stated precisely at this stage. It has, however, been estimated that the National Textile Corporation's share towards further requirements of these mills might work out to about Rs. 22 crores.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: From the statement it appears that Government are taking measures to modernise the mills. In view of this, may I know whether Government have drawn up any phased programme for the modernisation, and if so, whether this modernisation is going to lead to more production? Secondly, is it a fact that after the take-over of the sick mills, most of the mills have started making profit? If so, would Government take stringent measures to see that the mills do not become sick in future?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Government have a phased programme for running these sick mills and making them into viable units. In the case of 47 mills taken over under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, in which the

modernisation scheme has been implemented to some extent, it is expected that there will be an additional production to the extent of 15 per cent and gross profitability of the order of Rs. 6.25 crores. Secondly, in regard to 46 mills taken over under the sick Mills Management Act, 1972, the details of the scheme have not been worked out.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The second part of my question has not been replied to. In view of the fact that the sick mills have started making profit now, does it not mean that sickness was the result of bad management, and if so, would Government consider taking stringent measures to see that the mills do not become sick?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Government will take all measures to see that these mills do not become economically sick any more.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Not these mills, but other mills in the future.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Other mills which are not sick do not come within the purview of this Ministry.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know whether the financial outlay for modernising the plants of 103 sick mills taken over by Government includes the Dayalbagh Spinning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar and the Hamla Embroidery Mills, Amritsar, and if so, the financial outlay on them? And when will they commence production?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I want notice in respect of the specific mills which he has mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates only to the mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation and not the others. Anyhow, the second part of the hon. Member's question was quite relevant.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: I wanted to know when these mills would start production.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Some of the mills taken over under the Industries Development and Regulation Act will be running from next year.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I know whether in addition to having modernisation schemes, Government will widen the scope of the National Cotton Corporation so that securing cotton producing yarn and ensuring its equitable distribution will be actually undertaken by the corporation so that artificial scarecity and artificial sickness can be avoided?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This point will be looked into, and already some measures in this direction have been taken.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : जो आप ने आधुनीकरण का कार्यक्रम ठहराया है उन की स्पिंडिल क्षमता कितनी है और स्पिनिंग के अलावा क्या आप ने आधुनीकरण में आटोमेटिक लूम्स का भी प्रोविजन रखा है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The spindle capacity of the existing mills is 29.3 lakhs and the loom capacity is 45,725.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Since modernisation is very important for all industries, especially for consumer industries like the textile industry, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has approached the Finance Minister to provide adequate finances at a reasonable or concessional rate of interest for modernisation of the entire industry, whichever requires it?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I am talking only of modernisation of textile mills.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I am talking not only of the textile mills coming under the National Textile Corporation but of the textile industry as a whole.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The Textile industry is a subject looked after by the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: After the takeover of the sick mills by the National Textile Corporation, how many mills are making profit and has the minimum bonus been paid to the workers of the sick mills?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Taking the second part of the question first, there is a scheme for rationalisation of labour involving Rs. 95 lakhs, of which Rs. 16 lakhs have already been spent. Regarding the number of mills making profit, I have already mentioned in reply to an earlier question that in regard to the 47 mills which have already been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, money has been allotted to some of them and some of these mills are making profit.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know if the modernisation of the sick mills is done in such a way that they produce coarse and medium cloth for the use of the poor and middle class people?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too general a question.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: We must produce more cloth for the poor.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): We shall take into account the requirement for mass consumption and shall see that we concentrate on the production of these.

Self-Sufficiency in Paper and Paper Products

*1026. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the proposals under the consideration of Government to make the country self-sufficient in paper and paper products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The current production of paper and paper products, by and large, meets the demand in the country.

The demand is expected to be of the order of 13.5 lakh tons by the end of Fifth Plan for which an additional capacity of 5 lakh tons will need to be created. Some of the important steps taken in this regard are:—

(a) A Crash Programme has been launched which is expected to yield an additional production of 1 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) The Hindustan Paper Corporation has been set up for the establishment of following Pulp and Paper Projects.

	Capacity
1. Nagaland Paper & Pulp Project.	30,000 tonnes per annum.
2 Nowgong Paper & Pulp Project.	80,000 tonnes per annum.
3. Cachar Paper & Pulp Project.	50,000 tonnes per annum likely to be revised to 80,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) Licences/letters of intent have been issued for a capacity of over 10 lakh tons of pulp and paper which are in various stages of implementation.

From the above it would appear that steps are being taken to meet the demand of paper and paper products.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The statement refers to current production of paper and aper products and is meeting the demand of the country. In view of the shrinkage in the supply or manufacture of the products, is there not need for greater production?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have already made schemes for raising the production targets in the Fifth Plan to the extent of 5 lakh tonnes. We have issued licences to certain private parties. The Hindustan Paper Corporation, a public sector corporation, is coming in a big way with the establishment of certain paper and pulp projects in various parts of the country.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The Corporation is establishing such projects in Nagaland, Nowgong and Cachar. But there are other areas in the country also, for example, the foothills of UP, Kumaon and other areas, which have been clamouring for some units for the production of paper. Then there are other areas which are near jungles like Gonda and Bahraich in UP where also there has been a demand for the establishment of paper producing units. Will the Ministry examine this in view of the shortage of paper in the country?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have already issued 68 licences and letters of intent to private parties which have not fructified into production. If these fructify, the production would be of the order of 10 lakh tonnes. Apart from this, there is the Hindustan Paper Corporation which is having three paper projects in the eastern part of the country which will have a total production capacity of 1.90 lakh tonnes.

Regarding the other areas, the suggestion may be considered.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: But the other areas have not been mentioned at all in the statement. Only one area has been mentioned. Details have not been given of the areas covered by the 68 licences.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): We cannot take up all the areas at the same time. We shall make a proper survey of the availability of raw materials and then have a phased programme of utilising them.

SHRI S. A. KADER: There is a large number of hand-made paper factories on a small scale basis in the country. In view of the shortage of paper, do Government think that by properly organising them and helping them they could also solve, to a certain extent, the paper shortage problem that is before the country?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, at present the shortage in paper is not much substantial, and with the capacity which is going to be created during the fifth five year Plan by enlarging the private sector by giving licences to undertakings and the projects being started by the Hindustan Paper Corporation, I think our requirements will be met during the fifth Plan.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question was with regard to the cottage industries wherein paper also could be made. The cost of production is very high there, and therefore they could do only certain specialised paper and not the general paper which is required for printing books, etc. Therefore, they will have to be confined to that area, and it is only in the larger production units that these varieties could be produced.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन्, देश में कागज का अभाव है और साथ ही बहुत सी कागज की फैक्ट्रीज रुग्ण हैं। बहुत सी कागज की फैक्ट्री ऐसी भी हैं जो बन रही हैं और उनका बनना जो प्रारंभ हुआ तो आज तक समाप्त ही नहीं हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिये मैं दरभंगा का नाम लूंगा, वहां की एक कागज फैक्टरी वर्षों से रुग्ण है और दूसरी जो बनने लगी तो आज तक बनती ही है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं इन बातों पर ध्यान देते हुए क्या सरकार के सामने उन मिलों को चालू करने की कोई योजना है ? यदि हां, तो उसका कार्यान्वयन कब तक हो जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दरभंगा की मिल के लि तो पू ा नहीं था।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : उसका तो मैं ने केवल उदाहरण ही दिया है। मेरा प्रश्न तो साफ है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, in fact, the licences issued to some private parties have not fructified in production because the rate of return in the paper industry is very low and it takes a long gestation period, and so, many of these licences have not fructified.

Regarding the actual shortage and other things, I have already replied to them in my earlier answer.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, there is a great deal of raw material available in Himachal Pradesh for the production of paper. Will the Government consider a proposal to set up a plant in the public sector in Himachal Pradesh? Secondly, the hon. Minister just now said that many licences have not been utilised. Will the Government consider the proposal for cancelling those licences and setting up factories in the public sector?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned the projects which are going to be set up in the public sector under the Hindustan Paper Corporation. Regarding licences if those licences do not fructify, naturally in course of time they will be cancelled.

Regarding the raw material availability in Himachal Pradesh, as has been already pointed out by my senior colleague, it will require a survey in respect of the availability for a sustained supply of raw material for the paper industry.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I will try to spread over the opportunities during the week to all sections of the House, but not, the same members should get up every day.

Delay in Transmission of Telegrams From Delhi

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*1027. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were serious delays in transmission of telegrams in the capital during the month of April, 1973 due to the "go-slow" of Telegraphmen; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). A section of the telegraphs in some Circles including Delhi, after resorting to go slow for about two weeks allegedly to express their resentment against recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission in an aggressive way, have since resumed normal functioning. In consequence of this, there have been cases of delay in transmission of telegrams in certain cities. However, the situation now is normal. In order that the public is not unduly inconvenienced, notice that telegrams were liable to delays were published in the newspapers for information.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा यह आल इंडिया टेलीग्राफ ट्रेड यूनियन, क्लास थ्री ने वर्क टू

रूल की काल दी थी काम करने के लिये उसमें सरकार का कितना नुकसान हुआ और जो उनकी डिमान्ड्स थीं उनमें से आपने कुछ मानी है क्या ? और अब क्या वे नामल कन्डीशन, वर्क विदाऊट रूल पर आ गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : जहां तक यूनियन का सवाल है, उसने खुद कोई काल नहीं दी थी बल्कि यूनियन से सम्बन्धित कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने, सदस्यों ने यह काम गो–स्लो का खुद शुरू किया था । यूनियन ने प्रस्ताव पास करके उनको सलाह दी कि इस काम को बन्द करें और उसमें दो हफ्ते लगे ।

जहां तक हानि का सवाल है, इस जमाने में करीब 40 फीसदी टेलीग्राम दिल्ली से जाया करते थे वह नहीं भेजे और सर्विस टेलीग्राम के जाने से कोई हानि मुनाफा हुआ नहीं । 20 फीसदी सर्विस टेलीग्राम थे ।

जहां तक सम्बन्ध उनकी मांगों का है, उनको रोष इस बात पर कहा जाता है कि पे कमीशन ने उनके ग्रेड्स को क्लर्क्स के बराबर रखा है, ज्यादा नहीं रखा है । इस रोष के कारण काम कम करना या बन्द करना न वाजिब था और न उसको स्वीकार किया है, सरकार ने कोई बात चीत उनके साथ नहीं की और मुझे खुशी है कि स्वयं सद्बुद्धि लौट आई, उन्होंने ठीक ढंग पर काम करना शुरू कर दिया ।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो यूनियन की डिमान्ड्स थी उसका मेमोरेंडम आपको भी दिया है, वह साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड है अंग्रेजी जमाने में भी उनको ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलती थी, उस जमाने में खास तौर से एंग्लो इंडियन होते थे । उनको अगर क्लर्क्स से कम मिले या उनके बराबर भी मिले तो उनका रोष जायज है इस सिलसिले में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कुछ और जगहों पर जैसे ग्वालियर और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में तार बाटने वाले मना करते हैं तो उसका यही कारण है ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : तार बाटने वालों ने कोई झगड़ा नहीं किया । माननीय सदस्य को जिन्होंने सूचना दी है उन्होंने पूरी सूचना नहीं दी है । तार भेजने वाले जो खिटपिट करते ह उन्होंने गड़बड़ की है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तार घरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बीच में असंतोष क्यों है, मंत्री महोदय इसका ठीक से जबाव दें क्योंकि असली झगड़ा स्केल आफ पे के बारे में है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ओवरसीज कम्युनिकेशन सर्विस में काम करने वाले जूनियर टेलीग्राफिस्टों को देश के तारघरों में काम करने वाले साधारण टेलीग्राफिस्टों से अधिक वेतनमान है ? और क्या यह बात भी सच है कि विभेद का विरोध करते हुए और इस बात की मांग करते हुए कि साधारण टेलीग्राफिस्टों को भी उन्हीं के बराबर वेतन मान दिया जाये, इसके बारे में आल इंडिया टेलीग्राफ ट्राफिक एम्प्लाइज यूनियन की तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री के पास पहली मई को कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया है जिसकी प्रति–लिपि आपके पास भी भेजी गई है, यदि इसकी जानकारी आप को है तो इसके बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि इसी के ऊपर उनके संतोष और असंतोष का मामला तय होने वाला है ? तो इसके बारे में मैं आपसे सफाई के साथ जानना चाहता हूं कि आप दोनों को इस स्केल में क्यों नहीं लाना चाहते हैं और इस तरह की विभिन्नता रखने का क्या औचित्य है ? क्या इसी तरह से हम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ेंगे ?

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, समाजवाद लाने के लिये कठिन परिश्रम की जरूरत है और माननीय सदस्य समाजवादी हैं इसलिये मैं आशा करता हूं कि कठिन परिश्रम करने के लिये मजदूरों को सलाह देंगे ।

जहां तक सम्बन्ध वेतन क्रमों का है, उनकी सूचना सही है, यह सब बातें और तथ्य पे कमीशन के सामने मौजूद थे और पे कमीशन ने एक निर्णय दिया है जिस पर सरकार अन्तिम फैसला करने वाली है ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that the employees had not resorted to the go-slow but they had implemented the rules meant for them in regard to their assignments. Also I would like to know whether the Government consider this as an act of offence or not under any rule. If so, what is the reaction of the Government to the method adopted by the employees to work according to the rules?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I totally deny that the workers were working according to the rules. As a matter of fact, the policy of the Government is that the workload stipulated is the minimum, which does not debar a Government servant from putting in his very best.

PILOT PROJECT FOR ORGANISATION AND UTILISATION OF SERVICES OF YOUTH IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

*1029. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a pilot project for the organisation and utilization of the services of youths in the country for programmes in drought-affected/famine-stricken areas;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the outlay available for the same for Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A development-oriented educational programme called 'Youth Against Famine' has been sanctioned by the Government.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) A sum of Rs. 14,70,195 has been sanctioned to the universities in Maharashtra for work camps involving 8250 students and 2720 non-students.

STATEMENT

The salient features are stated below:

The scheme of Youth Against Famine is being organised by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare in cooperation with the State Governments and voluntary organisations. The implementing agency will be the National Service Units of the universities.

Objectives

The objecetives of the scheme are as follows:

Supplement the academic education of the university students by bringing them face to face with the realities of the rural situation.

To provide opportunities to youth to participate in nation building activites.

To provide opportunities to students and teachers to use their skill and learning for the service of the community around.

Work Projects

Work projects that would be taken for completion by the students and teachers should be such that it could be completed within the stipulated time. The nature of the project should be within the competence, capability and resources of the participants. Such projects when completed should become a community asset.

Such Work Projects should be undertaken with an assurance from the Government that it will look after the maintenance of the projects after their completion.

The scheme will involve one lakh youth during the summer of 1975. 75000 of them will be drawn from universities and colleges and the rest from the non-student youth. One thousand camps will be organised and each camp will have a population of 100 youth. The camps will be organised during the period April to July. Each camp will last for a period of 26 days. In case a big works project is undertaken in any place, then a series of camps may be organised at the same site.

The first two days and the last two days of each camp will be set apart for briefing and orientation and for evaluation and dispersal respectively. The remaining days will be treated as actual working days when the members will work on the construction projects during the day time. In the spare time, the students and teachers, in consultation with the village community, will take up work where they can use their skill and learning. Illustrative list of such programmes are informal education, village sanitation work, study of land reforms, the effect of bank nationalisation on rural economy and problems relating to distribution and sale of grains following nationalisation of the grain trade etc.

Finance

The scheme is being financed by the Central Government. The funds will be released directly to the universities and they, in turn, will release the funds to the colleges.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My question related to the youth of the country in general, not merely students. In view of the fact that youth is a major power resource of our country, with a view to provide the largest employment to these young men, will Government have a programme of mass youth utilisation in completing big projects which are hanging

fire for a long time like the Rajasthan Canal where youth from all over the country can be utilised? Will Government consider such a scheme rather than dissipating the resources as mentioned in this statement where it is said, they are going to have one lakh youth in a dozen camps, at the rate of hundred youth in each camp and for only 25 days? We know our past experience with Bharat Sewak Samaj camps. Will you have concentrated work on such big projects?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We are considering the question how the youth could be involved in such projects. But as the question related to the programme taken up by the Education Ministry and as even the outlay for Maharashtra was asked, I mentioned these figures.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My question reads:

> 'Whether Government have formulated a pilot project for the organisation and utilisation of the services of youths in the country for programmes in drought-affected/famine-stricken areas".

There are certain perpetually drought-affected and famine-stricken areas in Rajasthan and other parts. The question was about youth mobilisation in the entire country; Maharashtra was only incidentally mentioned. I have even written letters to the Planning Minister suggesting that we should take up the work of completing the Rajasthan Canal on a national basis where lakhs of youth could be mobilised. How long are you going to wait for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): I would submit that we have to separate the question into two parts. As far as the second part of the question which has been so elaborately raised by the hon. member is concerned, namely, we must seek a programmatic participation of the youth in some of the developmental activities of the country, we are one with him in fulfilling this laudable objective. At the moment, the Planning Commission is engaged in consultation with the Education Ministry in drawing up such a programme. I acknowledge with gratitude the letter which he has written to me on this subject and we have taken note of his valuable suggestion. As a matter of fact, I intend at his convenience to have a more detailed discussion on this subject with him.

Regarding the other part of the question, the question as it was formulated led us to believe that it related to programmes which have been taken up by the Ministry of Education under the label "Youth against Famine".

The reply therefore has been directed to answer that part of the question. But, as I said, the larger question of the utilisation, involvement of the youth in constructive and developmental activities of the country, is one of big importance and is receiving the best attention at the hands of the Planning Commission.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Shri Sathe: asked a question about the youth in general, and not particularly about the students, but the Minister has chosen to reply mainly with reference to the students. Is the Government not aware of the fact that in universities and colleges there exist the National Cadet Corps and NSS i.e. National Service Scheme? Why is it that the Government has not given additional help to this NSS instead of creating a new organisation? Secondly, with regard to the non-student youths, there are a number of youth organisations. What steps are the Government taking to see that voluntary agencies dealing with scarcity problems in drought-affected areas are given additional assistance immediately so that they can meet this problem of famine-stricken areas effectively and in time?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. member will be happy to know that all these schemes are being implemented through the NSS and the money is made available to the Universities and the schemes are operated by the universities through the NSS.

Coming to youth organisations, there are several youth organisations in the country and it is difficult to identify this or that. The universities are perhaps the best possible agents and we are trying to utilise the best possible agency in the country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Is it possible for the Government to differentiate between schemes which are more picnic-oriented and demonstrative, where nothing is found after the team has left, and schemes where something concrete can be shown even after the scheme has been made over to the community? At present the schemes that are taken are not found the moment the teams leave the place. Do Government propose to have some schemes where the youth can be mobilised and can be seen after the work is over at the site?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Education Ministry, while formulating this scheme, has taken into consideration the drawbacks existing in the past. Only such schemes are preferred where the State Governments have agreed to take care of maintenance. Co-ordination is maintained between the State Governments and these youth organisations which are coming forward.

Special Plans For Development Of Tribal Areas

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*1080. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate special plans for the development of tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

(a) and (b). In order to obtain speedy development of tribal areas in the Fifth Plan it is proposed to lay stress on integrated development of these areas. State Governments have been advised to prepare such plans which would form part of their Fifth Plans. Funds would flow from different sectoral programmes as well as from the supplementary sector of the backward classes. Since the tribal areas are very backward, sizeable funds would be assured from the minimum needs programmes for education, drinking water supply nutrition, health care etc. The administrative set-up and the personnel policy will be oriented to meet the needs of tribal areas.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मान्यवर, सरकारी जवाब से यह परिलक्षित होता है कि सरकार स्पष्ट रूप से जन–जाति क्षेत्रों के विकास में रुचि लेती है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन के विकास के लिये जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित हुआ था क्या उस की पूर्ति की सम्भावना है ? अगर नहीं, तो क्यों ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: According to the information available, by and large the targets indicated in the Fourth Plan will be achieved.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय , सरकार ने प्रान्तीय सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि जन–जातियों के समुचित विकास के सम्बन्ध में वह योजना प्रस्तुत कर केन्द्रीय सरकार को दें । इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार को प्रान्तीय सरकारों से ऐसी, योजनायें प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं ? अगर हां, तो वे प्रान्त कौन कौन से हैं ।

जो योजनायें तैयार की गई हैं, या तैयार की जा रही हैं, उन की कार्यान्विति के लिये सरकार प्रशासनिक ढांचे और कार्मिक नीति में क्या कारगर परिवर्तन लाने का विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The programmes for the Fifth Plan are being received. Some of the States have formulated their programmes and submitted them to the Central Government. They are being examined by the Planning Ministry.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Which are those States?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have not got that information just now. We have advised the State Governments that for the tribal development it is very much necessary to have integrated area development projects. We have made it very clear in our guidelines and we are taking all care to see that these tribal areas and the people from these tribal communities get fair justice in the Fifth Plan.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय देश में जन–जातियों के विकास से सम्बन्धित कौन कौन सी योजनायें चल रही हैं और भविष्य में सरकार कौन कौन सी योजनायें बनायेगी । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं, कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को, खासकर बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों को कौन कौन सी विशेष योजनायें बनाने की सलाह दी है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: At present there are nearly 484 blocks where these schemes are in operation. Apart from this scheme, several other schemes like post-matric scholarship, girls' hostels and other facilities for the development of the tribal people are in operation. So far as the Fifth Plan is concerned, in the guidelines to the State Governments we have insisted and emphasized that special care should be taken of the tribal people and also the backward areas in the country.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This problem cannot be solved simply by building some hostels or making some arrangements here and there for the backward classes. The main problem here is the distribution of land to the people belonging to the backward classes and the tribals. What steps have been taken by the Government to see that the land at present belonging to the tribals and the backward people are not taken away from them by big land-owners and vested interests?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Central Government have already advised all the State Governments to give protection to such people who are possessing lands and to see that they are not ousted from their lands. Besides, land reforms including land ceilings are being undertaken by several State Governments. Some State Governments have enacted their own laws. It is true that the Central Government is not happy with the way they are being implemented. We are again reiterating and emphasising that unless and until the land is made available to such people it will not be possible for us to settle them in their lands.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: May I know whether any direction has been given to the Cell that is going to be constituted to provide land for land to the tribal people who are ousted from their homes and hearths on the establishment of various industries and projects? There is no provision for their housing also. I want to know whether that will be taken into consideration and provided in the Plan itself to give lands and house-sites to the oustees.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I said earlier, we are very much aware of these problems. We are insisting on State Governments and we would like to cooperate with them so that social justice is properly rendered to the tribal people in the country.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I am particularly, talking about the oustees.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Whenever any industry is established, as per the present policy of the Government, the entrepreneur is asked to take care of those ousted people there.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने वनवासियों और आदिवासियों को जमीन और रोजगार दिलाने की चर्चा की है। वह तो ठीक ही है। लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय केन्द्र से कोई ऐसा परिपत्र या निर्देश सभी राज्यों को भेजेंगे कि वनवासियों और आदिमवासियों के हरखंडा, धरखंडा और जलावन की लकड़ी सम्बन्धी जो परम्परागत अधिकार हैं, वे सरक्षित रखे जायें क्योंकि इस समय उन लोगों को वे अधिकार नहीं दिये जाते हैं और जंगल के अधिकारी उन को तंग करते हैं ? मंत्री महोदय मध्या आदि के बारे में स्थिति को जानते हैं। उन के पास खाने के लिये कोई चीज नहीं है। वह उसका भी जरा इन्तजाम करवायें।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We will consider the proposal made by the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं देंगे कि क्या सरकार उन लोगों के परम्परागत अधिकारों की रक्षा करेगी या नहीं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall consider the proposal. I cannot off-hand immediately say without examining the proposal.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कोई सुझाव नहीं दे रहा हूं, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। उन लोगों के जो परम्परागत अधिकार हैं, उन को मान्यता मिली हुई है। केवल अमल करवाने का सवाल है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कार्रवाही करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Sir, these matters fall essentially within the jurisdiction of the States. With all respect, I would submit that it would be improper for us to commit without knowing all the facts. The question that the hon. Member has raised is to restore and maintain traditional rights of the tribes which they have, which they possess and which they ought to continue to possess. I would assure the hon. Member that after we examine the position in the light of the question that he has raised, we shall furnish all the information that he seeks on the subject.

श्री ई० बी० विखे पाटिल : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजनायें नहीं बनाई हैं, और अगर बनाई हैं, तो उन पर अमल नहीं किया है। इस स्थिति में भारत सरकार की नीति क्या होगी ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के सभी प्रदेशों के ट्राइबल एरियाज का पूरा डेवेलपमेंट करने के लिये क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कोई स्वतंत्र सैल बनाने का विचार किया है या नहीं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: While scrutinising the Fifth Five-Year Plan proposals that will be coming from the State Governments, we shall take care to see that due protection is given to the tribal areas and also to the people from the tribal areas.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The question of development of tribal areas is often raised, but the infra-structure, as far as communication facilities are concerned or transport facilities are concerned, is not made available . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: My question is whether the Government will assure this house that, while formulating the Fifth Five-Year Plan, they will insist on the State Governments and Union territories to see that maximum attention is given to make provisions for infra-structure.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall take that into consideration.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: We have plenty of tribal areas in the South, and I would like the Minister to tell us what are the programmes and the financial held in the Fifth Five-Year Plan and in what way are they going to help to develop these tribal areas, particularly in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: In the approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, we have specifically mentioned that primary consideration will have to be given for the upliftment and development of the concentration of tribal population in certain pockets of India, and for this purpose we have also requested the State Governments to formulate specific plans. We hope, and it will be our endeavour to ensure, that these plans are properly implemented and the outlays which are earmarked for the development and upliftment of the tribal people are in fact spent on them and directly benefit them. This will naturally include the problem of the tribals in Tamil Nadu also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There is a large tribal tract comprising the States of Orissa, Madyha Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, which have become the hunting ground for the activities of the Naxalites because of the economic exploitation that is being carried on by some Plains people for centuries. May I know whether the Planning Commission will give a considered thought to this and prepare a Master Plan for the development of these tribal people in these tracts living close-by in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: As far as the malaise of Naxalitism is concerned, it does not afflict only the tribals; the other also fall a victim to that. But I will assure this hon. House that, in the Fifth Plan, we shall make our best endeavour to organize a coherent and appropriate programme for the developments and welfare of the tribals.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने विभिन्न प्रान्तों के बारे में बतलाया मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा में से, जिन की चर्चा की गई है, जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, वहां का हर तीसरा व्यक्ति या तो हरिजन है या आदिवासी है। मध्य प्रदेश की पूरी पापुलेशन का एक तिहाई भाग आदिवासियों का है बस्तर का जो इलाका है वहां के लोगों ने रेल क्या होती है इस को जानने के लिये उसके दर्शन तक नहीं किये हैं। वहां संचार के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। अभी कहा गया कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार राज्य सरकारों से सलाह कर रही है। यह जो राज्यों से सलाह की जा रही है यह तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन का ध्यान रखते हुए, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो भी राशि अलाट की जा रही है क्या उस का अधिकतम भाग मध्य प्रदेश को देने का विचार किया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The set of criteria which will govern the allotment of central allocations and central money to various States is quite different and that, with all respect, should not be linked with this question of the welfare of the tribals. This is a special subject which has get to receive special attention and the Fifth Plan will take this fact into account and we shall ensure that whatever allocations are made either by the Centre or within the State plan are in fact spent for the achievement of this objective.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know whether the Minister knows it or not that some vested interests are exploiting these tribals to destroy the forests. If so, what steps he is taking to control this activity? . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That was my fear already. The question should be relevant.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: This is a relevant question, Sir. This aspect has not been touched by anybody. I want to know how he is going to control this activity.

MR. SPEAKER: You know what the main question is. You kindly read the main question. I will come back to you later on.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: The hon. Minister just stated that there are 484 Tribal Blocks in the country. Is it a fact or not that there are two BDOs in each block and double the expenditure is being incurred on these blocks and if so, would the hon. Minister re-orient the pattern of the Tribal Blocks so that more money is made available for the integrated development of the tribal people?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I feel guilty that I do not have information about the detailed administrative structure of each block. Obviously we should not spend more money on administrative structures. On the contrary, the emphasis on expenditure should be directed towards developmental activities. This is an unexceptionable principle which we accept whole-heartedly.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In the background of our failure to give due protection to the interests of the Adivasis or to ensure their satisfactory development uptill now, I want to know whether it is considered by the Government to have some sort of an integrated, rather territorially integrated development under some body or authority for the Advisasis living in Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh which is the biggest contiguous and compact Adivasi-populated area in the country so that their economic, cultural and even political interests and development can be ensured.

What is the Centre's contribution materially in terms of advice or suggestions to the Development Board formed in Bihar for the Adivasi areas of Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: We have already submitted in reply to a question that the most effective step for the development of the Adivasis and the tribal population would be an integrated approach towards them. Therefore, to that extent, we are in whole-hearted agreement with the suggestion made by the hon. Member. We have given detailed guidelines for the development of Santal Parganas as well as the Chota Nagpur area to the Bihar Government. There is a Board functioning for Chota Nagpur and in broad outline I would say that the efforts made for the total development of the tribals, socially educationally and economically. As far as the political aspects are concerned, I leave it to the hon. Member.

Inclusion of Specialists and Professionals in Planing Commission to Strengthen the Organisation

*1031. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include specialists and professionals in the Planning Commission to strengthen the organisation;

(b) If so, whether these experts will be advisers or consultants to the Government; and

(c) what are broad features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Approach to the Fifth Plan spells out the main areas which call for major efforts to improve Plan implementation. In order to ensure effective implementation of projects, it is necessary to continuously monitor the progress of the economy particularly in key sectors like steel, power, oil, fertilizers, irrigation etc., analysing in depth the data regarding the implementation of projects in these sectors and make recommendations for suitable measures to be taken to improve performance. With these tasks in view, the Planning Commission is proposing to set up a high-level monitoring and Evaluation Unit and to reorganise and suitably strengthen the Project Appraisal and the Industry and Minerals Divisions to ensure better project appraisal, evaluation and implementation. A few consultants are proposed to be appointed. The proposals in this regard are being processed.

SHRI M. S. SANJEVI RAO: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission consists mostly of bureaucrats and there are very few experts and that the Planning Commission is, as a matter of fact, like any other Ministry or Department of the Government of India with the result that the country is suffering from economy of shortages? As a matter of fact even after 20 years of planning there is shortage of drinking water, fertilisers, electric power etc. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken any steps to strengthen the Planning Commission not only for the planning process but also for the implementation part of it.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): It is rather embarrassing for me toanswer a question which is directed on the personnel of the Planning Commission but nevertheless I would submit that the Planning Commission does not consist of bureaucrats only. It consists of experts also. In any case I personally, who is standing before you, do not happen to be a bureaucrat at all. The other question is more general in character, about the performance of the planning process in this country. I can say definitely that planning in this country has been responsible for a great deal of development and a great deal of achievement.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Cell for Implementation of Development Programmes in Backward Regions

*1022. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a Special Cell in the Planning Ministry to study and implement development programmes in backward regions of the country; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration at present to set up a special Cell in the Planning Ministry to study and implement development programmes in backward areas. The Planning Commission is of the view that basically the accelerated development of backward regions requires the formulation of integrated strategies and the allocation of resources on the basis of local potentials, problems and priorities. The detailed planning required for this case can be undertaken only at the State level. In view of this, the responsibility of the development of backward areas has been assigned essentially to the State Governments. The Planning Commission has, however, initiated a Scheme for the strengthening of the Planning machinery in the States under which a Unit will be set up at the State level for regional/district planning. This Unit is expected to give special attention to the problems of planning and implementation of programmes for backward regions.

Seizure of Chinese made Arms from Naga Rebels

*1023. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *'Hindustan Times'* dated the 14th April, 1973 under the caption "Chinese arms seized from Naga Rebels"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the course of search of underground hide-outs and arrest of rebels, arms and ammunition of Chinese make have been recovered. Utmost vigilance is being maintained to ensure the safety of life and property of the local people and the activities of the underground have been kept completely under check.

Arrest of Pakistanis in Patna

*1025. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten Pakistanis were arrested in the first week of April, 1973 in Patna who were trying to escape from Bangladesh to Pakistan through India; and

(b) if so, whether some documents were found with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Government have no information of any such arrest at Patna. However, according to information received from the Government of Bihar, 18 non Bengali Muslims were arrested on 11th April, 1973, at Raxaul check-post in district Champaran for unauthorised entry into India while they were on their way from Bangladesh to Nepal. Among those arrested was a teacher in a Dacca College. No high ranking officer was arrested except an official of an insurance company. Papers recovered from their possession do not disclose anything of security interest. A case under Foreigners Act has been registered against these persons and is under investigation. Arrested persons are reported to be in custody.

चाय को सुगन्धित और सुगमता से घुलनशील बनाने संबंधी अनुसंधान

*1028. श्री महावीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय को सुगन्धित और सुगमता से घुलनशील बनाने के लिये कलकत्ता में कोई अनुसंधान कार्य किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस अनुसंधान कार्य पर 1971 तक 79,02,000 रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) सुगमता से तैयार की जाने वाली (क्षणिक घुलनशील) चाय बनाने का अनुसंधान कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में टी बोर्ड के कहने पर किया गया है। चाय की प्राकृतिक सुगंध को विशेष रूप से बनाये रखन के लिये इस विधि में जोर दिया गया है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1970 तक कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में इस अनुसंधान पर किये गये कुल खर्चे की रकम 3,25,500 रुपये है।

(ग) कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजित अनुसंधानों के परिणामस्वरूप काली चाय या हरी पत्ती वाली चाय को कच्ची सामग्री के रूप में प्रयोग करते हुए घुलनशील चाय की उपयोगी किस्मों के उत्पादन करने के तरीकों को विकसित करना संभव है।

Steps to Meet the Demand of Nickel Metal in the Country at the end of Fifth Plan Period

*1032. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual demand of nickel metal in the country at the end of the Fifth Plan period and steps contemplated by the Planning Commission to meet the demand of this strategic metal;

(b) whether Planning Commission is aware of the fact that a plant to produce nickel is going to be set up in Sukinda area of Orissa State; and

(c) if so, what provisions have been suggested for implementation of the project during 1973-74 and in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission has placed the demand of nickel at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1978-79) at 11457 tonnes. Part of this demand is expected to be met locally by setting up a nickel plan based on the development of Sukinda nickel ore deposit.

(c) Funds for the development of nickel project are met out of the budget provision of Hindustan Copper Ltd. During 1973-74 about Rs. 50 lakhs are expected to be spent on pilot plant tests, drilling and infrastructure studies. Financial allocation for this project in the Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised. The project is expected to be fully commissioned by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Projects under Rural Industries Project Programme

*1033. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units that have been operating under the Rural Industries Projects and the number of persons who have been given the employment therein;

(b) whether his Ministry has any proposal for the extension of the Project area to a whole district selected as a backward district; and

(c) if so, the number of the Districts that are proposed to be covered under this project and the number of persons to be benefited by the Project during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) According to information received from State Governments, 33,600 industrial units were assisted under the Rural Industries Project Programme upto 31st March, 1972. These units provided employment to about 1,46,700 persons.

(b) and (c). According to a decision taken in 1971, area of operation of Rural Industries Projects Programme was extended to cover the entire area of 54 districts excluding towns having population of more than 15,000. During the Fifth Plan, Planning ommission has approved/taken up 57 new districts all of them backward, to be covered under this Programme. For the Fifth Five Year Plan a target of employment of about 3.75 lakh persons has been envisaged.

Defective Telephone Wires in Delhi

*1034. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain complaints about the defective telephone wires in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether Government have investigated the supply of faulty wires; and

(c) if so, the necessary steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment in Joint Sector Enterprises by Large Industrial Houses

*1035. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of the Government that the large industrial houses can invest in new enterprises under the joint sector scheme without Government's insisting on managerial participation has been welcomed by the big industrial Houses; and

(b) if so, to what extent this decision has encouraged the big Houses for investment in joint units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government has not taken any decision to the effect that it will not insist on managerial participation when large industrial houses invest in new enterprises in the joint sector. On the contrary, it has been stated in para 11 of Press Note dated 2-2-1973, copies of which were enclosed to the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 for 21-2-1973, that in all the different kinds of joint sector units, Government will ensure for itself an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations, the actual pattern and mode being decided as appropriate in each case.

(b) **Does not arise.**

Amendment in Recruitment Rules for Regularisation of Clerks whose cases are rejected by U.P.S.C.

*1036. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Recruitment Rules for the regularisation of clerks whose cases were rejected by the U.P.S.C.; and

(b) if so, what is the number of affected employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). While no such general proposal for amending the Recruitment Rules for the regularisation of clerks whose cases were rejected by the U.P.S.C. is under consideration of Government, the Election Commission have referred to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms the question of regularising the appointment of 36 Lower Division Clerks appointed by them on ad hoc basis. This matter is under examination of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in consultation with the Election Commission.

बिहार में ट्रंक बुकिंग संबन्धी अनियमितताएं

*1037. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में सरकार का ध्यान बिहार में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ट्रंक बुकिंग संबंधी अनियमितताओं की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या पटना–धनबाद, धनबाद–रांची रांची–पटना, पटना–जमशेदपुर और अन्य कई ट्रंकलाइनों के हफ्तों आउट आफ आर्डर रहने की शिकायत मिली है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और उक्त लाइनों को सीधे डायल योजना के अन्तर्गत कब तक चालू करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) बिहार में ट्रंक बुकिंग में अनियमितताओं के बारे में अलग–अलग व्यक्तियों से सिर्फ कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ख) पटना–धनबाद, धनबाद–रांची, रांची–पटना, पटना–जमशेदपुर और दूसरी कई ट्रंक लाइनों के लगातार कई हफ्ते तक खराब रहने के संबंध में कोई भी शिकायत नहीं आई।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। बिहार में महत्वपूर्ण ट्रंक मार्गों पर पहले से ही सीधे ट्रंक डायल करने की व्यवस्था मौजूद है। कुछ मार्गों पर उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा भी मौजूद है तथा कुछ और ट्रंक मार्गों पर यह सुविधा देने की योजनाओं की मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

दिल्ली के लिए नया प्रशासनिक ढांचा

*1038. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् के सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों की बैठक में उन्होंने

अपने भाषण में कहा है कि दिल्ली के लिये नये प्रशासनिक ढांचे की स्थापना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में प्रशासनिक संगठनों की संख्या कम करने के बारे में निर्णय करने का भी विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). गृह मंत्री ने कहा था कि वर्तमान प्रबंध में, जिसमें दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण, दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका जैसी विविधि ऐजेंसियां शामिल हैं, देरी तथा समन्वय की कठिनाइयों, दोनो के होने की सम्भावना है । इसलिये ऐजेंसियों की संख्या कम करने और प्रबंध को सरल करने का प्रश्न विचार करने योग्य है ।

(ग) निर्णय यथाशीघ्र किया जायेगा ।

Incentive to Importers of Technology to set up Research and Development Establishments

*1039. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide incentive to the importers of technology to set up Research and Development establishments themselves; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In all cases of foreign collaboration approved by the Government a stipulation is made that during the currency of the collaboration agreement an R&D Unit will be set up to absorb the imported technology. However, according to the recent Import Trade Control Policy, April, 1973, certain import concessions have been announced in respect of organisations/individuals engaged in R&D, whether public or private. These organisations are required to register with the Department of Science and Technology to avail of concessions to import Rs. 2,500/- worth of raw materials/equipment for R&D. Further, Licenses for raw materials, components etc. will be issued to these organisations against free foreign exchange. Over and above these limits, these organisations will also be permitted to import for R&D, capital equipment pilot plants etc., depending on the merit of the application and subject to such facilities being not readily available within the country.

Capacity of Telephone Exchange in Baroda City

*1040. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Baroda City has an old and outdated Telephone Exchange;

(b) whether the number of telephones at present in Baroda is far too inadequate in proportion to the need of the fast-developing industrial complex in and around Baroda; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve this situation urgently?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Baroda system consists of 4 exchanges with a total capacity of 5,200 lines. Out of these, only 1,200 lines in the Baroda main exchange are old enough to justify replacement.

(b) As in all other large telephone systems in the country the total demands in Baroda exceed the installed exchange capacity.

(c) (i) The replacement of the old equipment has already been planned and will materialise by the end of 1974.

(ii) Government have already in hand schemes to expand the capacity of the system. A new automatic exchange of 3,000 lines is under installation and is likely to be commissioned in 1974. This exchange is further planned to be expanded progressively upto 7,000 lines by 1978. By that date other planned expansions or new exchanges will raise the capacity of the system to 13,800 lines against a total demand of 9,870 as on 31-3-73.

A.I.R. Preference to Foreign Music over Indian Music

9657. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government are aware that star-singers like Miss Lata Mangeshkar and others are contemplating to retire from the field of singing for A.I.R. due to the fact that the A.I.R. authorities concerned with songs and drama are increasingly introducing foreign music and are giving preference to foreign performance as compared to Indian music and dramatic performances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): No, Sir. Government is not aware of any such report.

Advertisement for Posts in K.V.I.C.

9658. SHRI HIRALAL DODA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Commission has given advertisements in newspapers for making appointments in the grade of Rs. 1,300—55—1,850 and Rs. 700—40—1,100;

(b) if so, the number of persons who were called for interview for appointment in these respective scales separately; and

(c) the result of the interview?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Scale	No. of persons called for interview
Rs. 1300—55—1850 . . .	13
Rs. 700—40—1100 . .	2

(c) No candidate was found to be suitable. Administrative action is being taken for filling up the posts.

Plan preferred by N.C.S.T. Group on Education and Scientific Research

9659. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether much of the basic scientific research in the country is being carried on in universities and similar institutions and these institutions are poorly equipped for research;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish the machinery and lay down criteria for funding basic research in the country; and

(c) whether any plan has been prepared by a Group of National Committee on Science and Technology Group on Education and Scientific Research, in this regard and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The NCST Panel on Education and Scientific Research has come to the conclusion that there is not adequate support for basic research in scientific disciplines in universities and institutes of higher learning. It has, therefore, proposed that a suitable mechanism should be evolved for funding appropriately the basic research activities in the universities, IITs and similar other institutions. The recommendation is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में रेशम उद्योग का उत्थान करना

9660. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश को रेशम उद्योग के उत्थान के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी गई है और उसके प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने 1973-74 के वार्षिक योजना परिव्यय में रेशम उद्योग के विकास के लिये 24.50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 288.24 करोड़ रुपये के प्रस्तावित कुल योजना परिव्यय में से ग्राम और लघु उद्योगों के लिये 180 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृति अन्तिम रूप से दे दी गई थी । आनुपातिक रूप से इसी सीमा तक रेशम उद्योग के लिये की गई व्यवस्था भी कम कर दी गई थी ।

Pilot Project for Ambar Charkhas in Gujarat by Khadi and Village Industries Board

9661. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot project for electric driven Ambar charkhas has been considered to be launched in Gujarat by the Khadi and Village Industries Board as part of its development programme during the year; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreigners Residing in India

9662. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of foreigners residing in various States in India, separately, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modernisation of Police Force in the Capital

9663. SHRI M. S SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh steps have been taken by Government to modernise police force in the capital; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the progress achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The main points of the fresh steps taken and the progress achieved are enumerated below:—

(i) Triennial review of the strength of the staff of the Delhi Police is in progress. On the basis of this review fresh addition to the staff will be considered.

(ii) There have been fresh additions to the transport and wireless equipment of the Delhi Police and further proposals are under consideration.

(iii) The number of police stations in the Trans-Jamuna colonies has been increased and re-organization of the police districts is being examined.

(iv) A special branch for expert investigation of difficult cases has been set up in each police district.

(v) Modernization of the control room and the wireless net-work has been undertaken.

(vi) In-service educational facilities are provided to the members of the police force.

(vii) The training imparted at the Police Training School, Mehrauli is constantly examined to equip the staff with the necessary expertise for their work, and to re-orient their outlook to meet the needs of a democratic society.

बंजारों का उत्थान

9664. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऐसे बंजारों के कुछ समुदाय हैं और उनका जीवन स्तर वैसा ही रहेगा जब तक कि सरकार उनके लिये कोई ठोस योजना नहीं बनाएगी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या का पता लगाने का कोई प्रयास किया है और यदि हां, तो उनके उत्थान के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). खानाबदोश और अर्ध खानाबदोश जनजातियों के कल्याण तथा उत्थान के लिये कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं से आशा की जाती है कि उनके रहन-सहन के स्तर में सुधार होगा । विमुक्त, खानाबदोश तथा अर्ध-खानाबदोश जनजातियों की कुल जनसंख्या मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि जनगणना में इनकी अलग से गणना नहीं की गई थी । किन्तु मोटे तौर से उनकी वर्तमान जनसंख्या 60 लाख आंकी गई है । इन जनजातियों के उत्थान के लिये योजनायें द्वितीय योजना में प्रस्तुत की गई थी तथा तभी से केन्द्रीय और राजकीय दोनों क्षेत्रों में चलाई जा रही है । एक विवरण संलग्न है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-5019/73]

इन जातियों के लाभ के लिये निम्नलिखित योजनायें चलाई गई हैं :-

शिक्षा	अन्य
1. छात्र वृत्तियां तथा वजीफे	1. मामूली सिंचाई समेत कृषि
2. ट्यूशन तथा परीक्षा शुल्क की स्वीकृति	2. पशु चिकित्सालय

3. दोपहर का भोजन 3. मुर्गी पालन फार्म

4. आश्रम, स्कूल, आवासीय स्कूल तथा छात्रावास आदि। 4. घरेलू उद्योग

5. सहकारितायें

6. पुनर्वास / नई बस्ती बसाना/ आवास

7. समाज कल्याण केन्द्र, बालवाड़ी संस्कार केन्द्र।

8. पीने के पानी के कुएं

9 प्रसूति विद्या प्रशिक्षण आदि।

Inclusion of a Scheduled Caste Officer as a Member in the Selection Committee or Board for preparing select list of Deputy Secretaries

9665. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the orders of Government, each Selection Committee or Board shall include an officer belonging to the Scheduled Castes as its member;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which an officer belonging to the Scheduled Caste was not included as a member in the Selection Committee constituted for preparing a Select List for Deputy Secretaries; and

(c) whether Government will include a Scheduled Caste Officer as a Member of the Selection Committee to be constituted for preparing the Select List for 1973, even though an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary or Additional Secretary is available for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had made the following recommendations in its Fourth Report:

Recommendation No. 14

"..... All Selection Boards or Recruitment Authorities should include among them at least one Scheduled Caste/Tribe member."

Recommendation No. 56

"The Committee feel that with a view to make these Departmental Committees (promotion, selection etc.) more representative, a Scheduled Caste/Tribe Officer should also be included in each of these Committees set up by various Ministries/Departments/Offices."

Departmental Promotion Committees and Selection Boards are generally constituted with the departmental officers of suitable status and background, keeping in view the nature of the post/posts for which recruitment/promotion is to be made. It may not always be possible to include Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes officers in them. However, the Ministries/Departments were requested in the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 27(4)(iii)/70 Est(SCT) dated 2nd September, 1970 to keep the above recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee in view, as far as possible, while nominating officers on the Departmental Promotion Committees etc.

(b) According to the statutory C.S.S. (Promotion to Grade I & Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964, the Selection Committee for preparing the Select List for the Selection Grade of the C.S.S. is required to consist of the Secretary, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, three other Secretaries to the Government of India and the Establishment Officer. As none of the officers of the rank of Secretary belonged to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, it was not possible to associate a Scheduled Caste/Tribe officer with the Selection Committee which prepared the Select List for 1972.

(c) Constitution of the Selection Committee is given in reply to part (b) of the question above. Association of a Scheduled Caste officer in preparing the Select List of 1973 will be considered according to the availability of officers at the time of constituting the Committee.

Select List for Selection grade of Central Secretariat Service

9666. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4054 on the 21st March, 1973 regarding Select List for Selection Grade and state:

(a) whether, in view of the fact that the issue of select lists for the Selection Grade of Central Secretariat Service (Deputy Secretary) had been delayed considerably, Government have issued or propose to issue any instructions that the select list for the year 1973 should be issued latest by the end of October, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the work has already been taken in hand; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). All efforts are being made to issue the 1973 Select List for the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service as early as possible. The strength of the Select List has already been determined, and the Selection Committee is being constituted.

Steel Quota for Small Scale Industries in Mysore

9667. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel quota of the State of Mysore to meet the requirements of small scale industries both for fabrication and for construction purposes is too meagre;

(b) whether the requirement of the State is about 15,000 tons per quarter whereas the Steel Priority Committee is allotting only 2.5 per cent i.e., 1500 tons per quarter;

(c) whether this percentage was worked out on the basis of the quota made during 1966-67 and subsequently number of units have come up in the State and it is not possible to meet their requirements; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) There has been a general shortage of steel raw materials in the country including Mysore State.

(b) The actual requirement of Mysore State for steel items is not known. Allocations made to Mysore during the last few quarters are indicated below:

Period	S.P.C. 'A' List Priority allocation of Steel in M.T.				
	Total allocation made to S.S.I. Sector	Allocation made to Mysore State			
		S.S.I.C.	D.I. for S.S.I. Units	Total	% share of Mysore State out of the total allocation
July—Sept. 1971	44,238	1221	..	1221	2·8
Oct.—Dec. 1971	32,277	883		883	2·8
Jan.—Mar. 1972	45,959	1492	50	1542	3·4
April—June 1972	66,579	1350	275	1625	2·5
July—Sept. 1972	79,977	1741	257	1998	2·5
Oct.—Dec. 1972	75,284	1509	320	1829	2·5
Jan.—Mar. 1973	77,869	1512	232	1744	2·3

(c) and (d). The Statewise allocations are decided by the joint Plant Committee/Iron & Steel Controller on the basis of the orders for various categories of steel placed by various State S.S.I. Corporations keeping in view the availability position. Efforts are being made continuously to enhance the allocation of raw materials for S.S. units depending upon the availability.

ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे होस्टल

9668. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में चलाए जा रहे होस्टलों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) क्या उक्त होस्टल गिरजाघरों के अहातों में स्थित है ; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें सरकार से कोई अनुदान प्राप्त हो रहा है, यदि हां, तो कितना ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री : (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के जनजाति क्षेत्रों में रेडियो स्टेशनों का स्थापित करना

9669. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बस्तर जैसे जनजाति क्षेत्रों में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के बारे में केन्द्र से अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . जी, नहीं । परन्तु, चालू योजना में, मध्य प्रदेश के जन जाति क्षेत्रों को कवर करने के लिये बस्तर जिले में जगदालपुर में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने समेत विभिन्न केन्द्रों में पहले ही रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

9670. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिय 1970–71 और 1972 में कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) कुल कितने आवेदनपत्रों का निपटान किया गया है ; और

(ग) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने आवेदनपत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

	1970-71	1971-72
होशंगाबाद	75	94
पूर्वी निमाड़	120	100

(ख) सभी 389 आवेदन--पत्रों का निपटान कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

Monographs on the Working of the Ministry of Planning

9671. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of the Ministry of Planning and which are of interest to general public brought out by the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

1970-71

(1) Annual Report for 1969-70 (Gives an account of important activities and studies undertaken by the Planning Commission during 1969-70).

(2) Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74.

(3) Annual Plan Progress Report for 1968-69.

(4) Annual Plan for 1970-71.

(5) Fourth Five Year Plan 1969—74, Revised Outlays.

(6) Report of the Committee on Coal Mine Fires.

(7) Report of the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates.

(8) Report of the Working Group on Metropolitan Transport Services.

(9) Report of the Committee on Technical Consultancy Services.

1971-72

(10) Annual Report for 1970-71.

(11) Annual Plan for 1971-72.

(12) Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal.

(13) Fourth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal—A Summary.

1972-73

(14) Annual Report for 1971-72.

(15) Annual Plan for 1972-73.

(16) Towards an Approach to the Fifth Plan.

(17) Employment Opportunities.

(18) Approach to the Fifth Plan.

Monographs on the Working of the Ministry of Industrial Development

9672. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of his Ministry and of interest to general public which have been brought out by his Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): No such monographs have been brought out by this Ministry.

Monographs brought out by Ministry of Communications in past three years

9673. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of his Ministry and which are of interest to general public brought out by the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): No monographs have been brought out during the last three years by the Ministry of Communications.

Tehsildars of Andhra Pradesh

9674. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the common gradation list of Tehsildars as on 1st November, 1956 in Andhra Pradesh was published in 1970, after a gap of 14 years, and is yet to be implemented;

(b) whether a number of persons from Andhra Region in this gradation list became special grade Deputy Collectors, while their seniors in the list from Telengana Region are still working as temporary Deputy Collectors; and

(c) whether Central Government have directed Andhra Pradesh Government to review all such promotions and bring them in conformity with the final gradation list as published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Final common gradation list of Tehsildars of Andhra Pradesh as on 1st November, 1956 was published in 1970. Till the publication of the final list, promotions had been made on the basis of the provisional list published earlier by the State Government. In view of this, some officers who became juniors in the final common gradation list were working as special grade Deputy Collectors while their seniors were working as temporary Deputy Collectors. The temporary promotions made on the basis of the provisional common gradation list could not be reviewed in view of the judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in Writ Petition No. 394 of 1970 filed by Shri Mohd. Wasi Ahmed and others. The writ appeal filed against that judgment has been disposed of by the High Court on the 18th April 1973 with a direction to review the promotions in accordance with the final gradation list of Tehsildars published in 1970 within a period of 6 months. Necessary instructions for review of the earlier promotions according to the final common gradation list have been issued to the State Government.

Declaration of post of Deputy Collector in Telengana Region of A.P. as Selection Post

9675. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Deputy Collector in Telengana Region, Andhra Pradesh is a non-selection post;

(b) if so, the reasons for State Government to file an affidavit in the State High Court to the effect the post is a selection post; and

(c) whether Central Government have directed the State Government to rectify the stand, if so, whether State Government have compiled with this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). In Writ Appeal No. 167 of 1967, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh had held that promotion from the post of Tehsildar to the post of Deputy Collector in the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh should be on the basis of seniority-cum-efficiency. However, before the judgment could come to the notice of the State Government, in the affidavit filed in writ petition No. 394 of 1970, the State Government had stated that the post of Deputy Collector had to be filled in in consultation with the Public Service Commission. After examination of the position, the High Court when the Writ Appeal against State Government to clarify the position to the High Court when the Writ Appeal against the judgment in Writ Petition No. 394 of 1970 came up for hearing. It is under-

stood that on the 18th April, 1973 the High Court has directed the Central and State Governments to review the promotions on the basis of the final gradation list of Tehsildars published in 1970 within a period of 6 months. Necessary action in that regard is being taken. A copy of the judgment of the High Court is awaited.

Delay in Introduction of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment Bill

9676. SHRI G. K. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in the introduction of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill will affect the delimitation of constituencies now in progress; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce this Bill during this current Session and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No Sir, as the delimitation will proceed in accordance with the existing Presidential Orders specifying the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The question of reintroducing the Bill is being actively considered. There are, however, a number of controversial issues, yet to be resolved.

फिरोजपुर के निकट भारतीय सीमा में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा घुसपैठ

9677. श्रीधन शाह प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 मार्च, 1973 को फिरोजपुर के पास कुछ पाकिस्तानियों ने भारतीय सीमा में घुसपैठ की थी और कुछ जानवरों को चुरा ले गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत, पाक युद्ध के पश्चात् अन्य स्थानों पर भी ऐसी घटनायें हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों से निपटने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं।?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Arrest of Pakistanis at Raxaul Checking Post on Indo-Nepal Border

9678. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 13 Pakistanis including one high ranking officer and a college teacher have been arrested at the Raxaul Checking Post on 11th April, 1973 on Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether some confidential papers have also been recovered from them; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of Bihar, 13 non-Bengali Muslims were arrested on 11th April, 1973, at Raxaul Check-post in district Champaran for unauthorised entry into India while they were on their way from Bangladesh to Nepal. Among those arrested was a teacher in a Dacca College. No high ranking officer was arrested except an official of insurance company. Papers recovered from their possession do not disclose anything of security interest. A case under Foreigners Act has been registered against these persons and is under investigation. Arrested persons are reported in custody.

आयु सीमा लांघनें वालें शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को सरकारी सेवा में रोजगार

9679. श्री चिरंजीव झा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जो देश की भंयकर बेरोजगारी की स्थिति में रोजगार तलाश करते–करते सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश की अधिकतम आयुसीमा को पार कर चुके हैं ;

(ख) क्या मार्च, 1974 तक 5 लाख शिक्षित युवकों को रोजगार प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार का विचार इस प्रकार के शिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो भविष्य के लिये इस बारे में सरकार का किस प्रकार की योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग)। पांच लाख शिक्षित युवकों को रोजगार की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये रोजगार कार्यक्रमों में निजी तथा सहकारी-क्षेत्रों की कितनी ही स्वयं-रोजगारी स्कीमें तथा इमदादी रोजगार की स्कीमें शामिल हैं। इन स्कीमों से उन लोगों को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा जो कि सरकारी सेवा के लिये अधिकतम आयु सीमा पार कर चुके हैं।

Benefit of Past Service, for the Purpose of Seniority, to the Staff Declared Surplus and Provided with Employment in other Offices

9680. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Central Government employees who joined the Government service initially before December, 1959 will get seniority according to their length of service (the date of original joining the service) on the basis of Department of Personnel's Office Memorandum No. 9/3/72-Estt. (D) dated the 22nd July, 1972 issued on the basis of the Supreme Court Judgement in Civil Appeal Nos. 1845, 1846 of 1968 and 50 of 1969 on their joining new Departments/offices;

(b) if so, whether the staff declared surplus from different offices/Ministries and provided with alternative employment in other offices through Central (Surplus staff) Cell, Department of Personnel will also get the same benefits; and

(c) if not, reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Central Government employees who joined Government service initially before December, 1959, on their joining new Departments/offices, will reckon seniority according to the length of their service in the grade concerned in the new Department/offices in accordance with the Ministry of Home Affairs (now Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) O.M. No. 30/44/48-Appts., dated 22nd June 1949, provided they had also joined such new Departments/Offices prior to 22nd December, 1959. The scheme for redeployment of surplus employees was introduced in February 1966 i.e. after 22nd December 1959. Surplus employees redeployed in various Ministries/offices under the scheme are treated as fresh entrants and have, as such, necessarily to be governed by the principles of seniority contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs (now Department of Personnel and Administrative (Reforms) O.M. No. 9/11/55-RPS, dated 22nd December 1959. Under these orders, they are not entitled to reckon seniority in the new Departments/Offices on the basis of length of service.

आदिवासी विकास खण्ड खोलने का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव

9681. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 65 नए आदिवासी विकास खंड खोलने के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को भेजे गए हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) उक्त प्रस्तावों पर कब तक स्वीकृति दे दी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान इन खंडों को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं था।

(ग) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के एकत्रिकरण के लिये पांचवी योजना के विकास कार्यक्रम अभी तक निर्माण अवस्था में है।

Opening of PCOs and Telephone Exchange in Arunachal Pradesh during Fifth Five Year Plan

9682. SHRI C. C. GOHAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open P.C.Os. and Telephone Exchanges at the prepared capital and in the District Headquarters of Arunachal Pradesh in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) and (b). A proposal to open a 200 line Telephone exchange at Itanagar, the proposed Capital of Arunachal Pradesh is under consideration. Telephone exchanges are existing at all the District Headquarters of Arunachal Pradesh.

National Policy on provision of Communication and Telecommunication Services.

9683. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a National Policy on the provision of Communication and Telecommunication Services in the country;

(b) if so, whether this policy has given any priority to the hilly and backward areas of the country; and

(c) the main outlines of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) The existing policy for provision of postal and telecommunication facilities provides certain concessions to hilly and backward areas of the country.

(c) **Postal Facilities:**—With a view to facilitate opening of adequate number of post offices in the hilly and backward regions, the following concessions are being given:—

(i) Whereas post offices are opened in normal rural areas at a permissible limit of loss upto Rs. 500 or Rs. 750 per post office per annum depending on the population proposed to be served and the distance from the nearest post office, in hilly and "other very backward" areas, this permissible limit of loss is extended to Rs. 1,000 per post office per annum and in some exceptional cases upto a further enhanced limit of loss of Rs. 2,500 without any restriction of population to be served.

(ii) In normal rural areas, opening of post offices is dependent upon the anticipated capacity of the proposed post office to earn a revenue of not less than 25 per cent of its estimated cost. But post offices can be opened in hilly areas if they are expected to earn a revenue of only 10 per cent of their estimated cost and in "other very backward areas", 15 per cent of their cost.

Telecommunication Facilities

Telegraph and telephone facilities are normally provided at a place if the scheme is remunerative. In case of loss, these facilities can be provided on rent and guarantee basis if some interested party is willing to idemnify the Department against the anticipated loss. However, in order to extend these facilities to undeveloped areas, the Department has adopted a policy to provide these facilities even on loss basis at certain categories of stations details of which are given below:—

(i) **Telegraph (Combined) Offices**—Combined (Telegraph) offices may be opened at the category stations listed at 1, 2 and 3 below, without limit of loss and at 4 and 5 with a limit of loss of Rs. 2,000 per annum in each case. The estimated revenue in each case shall be at least 25 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure involved in opening such offices.

1. Sub-Divisional, Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil Headquarters and corresponding stations.
2. Towns or villages with Police Stations under the charge of an officer not lower in rank than a Sub-Inspector of Police.
3. Block Headquarters.
4. Out of the way places, i.e. places not having a Telegraph Office within 20 Kms.

5(a) Places with a population of over 5000. For considering the figures of population, the population of the villages or town proper only should be taken into account and not that of a group of villages or towns.

(b) Tourist Centres including pilgrim centres; and

(c) Agricultural and Irrigation Project sites and townships;

(d) No telegraph office should be opened on loss basis if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kilometres radious of the proposed office.

(ii) **Public Call Offices**—Public Call Offices may be opened on loss basis at the following categories of stations subject to the estimated revenue being at least 25 per cent of the Annual Recurring Expenditure and other conditions stipulated below:—

1. Sub-Divisional Headquarters Towns.
2. Tehsil and Corresponding Headquarters towns.
3. Sub-Tehsil Headquarters Towns.
4. Places with a population of 20,000 or more and places in urban areas with a population of 10,000 or

more. For considering the figures of population, the population of the village or town proper only should be taken into account and not that of a group of villages or towns.

5. Remote localities—Such a place shall be defined as a place not having a telephone exchange within 40 Kms.

6 (a) Tourist Centres including pilgrim centres; and

(b) Agriculture and Irrigation Project sites and townships.

This policy has been relaxed for certain categories of stations in hilly and backward areas. The details of these relaxations are given below:

Present Conditions	Revised Conditions for hilly and backward areas.
I. *Telegraph Offices*	
(i) Out of the way places (not having a telegraph office within 20 Kms) subject to loss being not more than Rs. 2000/- and a revenue being not less than 25% of Annual Recurring Expenditure.	(i) Out of the way places (places not having a telegraph office within 20 Kms) subject to loss being not more than Rs. 5000/- and the revenue being not less than 10% of Annual Recurring Expenditure in case of hilly areas and 15% of Annual Recurring Expenditure in case of backward areas.
(ii) Places with a population of 5000 subject to loss being not more than Rs. 2000/ and revenue being not less than 25% of Annual Recurring Expenditure.	(ii) Places with a population of over 2500 subject to loss being not more than Rs. 5000/-and revenue being not less than 10% of Annual Recurring expenditure in hilly areas and 15% of Annual Recurring Expenditure in backward areas.
(iii) (a) Tourist centres including pilgrim centres.	(a) Tourist Centres including Pilgrim Centres.
(*b*) Agriculture and Irrigation project sites and townships, subject to loss being not more than Rs. 2000/- and revenue being not less than 25% of Annual Recurring Expenditure.	(*b*) Agriculture and Irrigation Project sites and townships subject to loss being not more than Rs. 5000/- and revenue being not loss than 10% of Annual Recurring Expenditure in hilly areas and 15% of Annual Recurring Expenditure in backward areas.
II. *Public Call Offices*	
(a) Places with a population of 20,000 or more in rural areas and 10,000 or more in urban areas.	(a) Places with a population of 10,000 or more in rural areas and 5000 or more in urban areas.
(b) Places with a population of 5000 or more situated within 12·5 kms of an existing telephone exchange.	(b) Places with a population of 2,500 or more situated within 12·5 Kms of an existing telephone exchange.
The revenue in (a) & (b) should not be less than 25% of Annual Recurring Expenditure.	The revenue in (a) and (b) should not be less than 10% of Annual Recurring Expenditure in Hilly areas and 15% of Annual Recurring Expenditure in Backward areas.

Telephone Exchanges at Jai Singhpur, Himachal Pradesh

9684. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Telephone Exchange at Jai Singhpur in Palampur Tehsil of Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Exchange would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Exchange is likely to be set up sometimes next year.

Facilities of receiving Telegrams in Regional Languages

9685. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Regional Languages in which the facilities for booking and receiving Telegrams are available in the capitals of the States and the Union Territories;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the number of Regional Languages for this purpose in the next Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the names of the Regional Languages under consideration for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Facilities exist for booking and receiving telegrams in all telegraph offices in any modern Indian language if written in Roman script. Telegrams in any modern Indian language if written in Devanagari script, can be booked and received at such telegraph offices, provided Devanagari telegraph service is available at the place of booking and at the office of destination. Devangari telegraph service is available in the capitals of all States and Union Territories, where there are Departmental Telegraph Offices.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mid-day Transmission on Bhadravati Relay Station

9686. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no mid-day transmission on Bhadravati (Mysore State) Relay Station; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the same will be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But the additional transmissions will be started before the end of this year when the necessary staff will have been appointed.

Production of Cement by Jorhat Laboratory

9687. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement produced by the Jorhat Laboratory is of the portland quality; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposals to manufacture it on a large scale of relieve the scarcity of cement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Jorhat Laboratory is a Research Laboratory and does not produce cement on a commercial scale. However, cement produced during trial of the vertical shaft kiln at Jorhat Laboratory conforms to standard specifications.

(b) National Research Development Corporation of India is exploring the possibility of establishing a 150 to 200 tonnes vertical shaft cement plant in collaboration with cement industry.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोसा उद्योग

9688. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) के विभिन्न भागों में कोसा उद्योग की स्थिति बहुत खराब है ;

(ख) इसके परिणमस्वरूप कोसा के उत्पादन पर कितना कुप्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) क्या कोसा सीड की किस्म में, सुधार करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) क्या कोसा के धागे की मार्कीट बढ़ाने के लिये छत्तीसगढ़ में री–रोलिंग मशीनें लगाई जा रही हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जिग्नाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख). पिछले गर्मी के मौसम की भंयकर तपन का कोसा उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा जिसके फलस्वरूप रेशम के कीड़ों के कोसों की कमी हो गई । किन्तु अगले मौसम में पर्याप्त सम्भरण का सुनिश्चय करने के लिये आवश्यक उपाय किये गये हैं ।

(ग) राज्य के फार्मों तथा क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों की उपज तकनीक में सुधार करने के लिये केन्द्रीय टसर रिसर्च स्टेशन, रांची के परामर्श से प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) कोनी (बिलासपुर) कारखाने में री-रोलिंग मशीनें लगाई जा चुकी हैं तथा आगे का स्थापना कार्य चल रहा है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में इसकी अच्छी सम्भावना है तथा 1971-72 के मुकाबिले टसर के निर्यात में 13 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ।

Visit by Trade Team from Hungary

9689. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hungarian Trade Team visited the country during the first week of April, 1973 to discuss economic issues of mutual interests;

(b) if so, the broad features of the deliberations between the Hungarian Trade Team and Indian representatives; and

(c) what is the trading pattern between Hungary and India over the past three years especially in regard to the quantum and range of goods exported/imported and trend thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A Delegation led by H. E. Mr. Jozsef Drecin, Deputy Chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Bureau visited India between 1st April and 7th April 1973 and held discussions with the Ministries and the Planning Commission with a view to exploring possibilities of mutually beneficial long term cooperation between the two countries. The discussions were in the nature of exploratory talks. Cooperation in the fields of metallurgy; coal mining; chemicals; power industry and energetics; heavy engineering; agriculture and food industry; and long term trade, were discussed and it was agreed that groups of experts from both sides would actively follow the conclusions and recommendations reached between the two delegations.

(c) Traditional items consisting mostly of raw-materials and semi-manufactured goods constituted about 75 to 80 per cent of India's exports to Hungary during the past 3 years. The imports from Hungary constituted chiefly of capital goods, steel, chemicals, machinery and equipment. Two statements showing India's exports to and imports from Hungary are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-5020/73.]

Enquiry against Directors of National Textile Corporation

9690. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Directors of National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether an enquiry into corruption charges is pending against some of them and some time back it was decided to relieve them from their present post; and

(c) the latest position in this regard and the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Board of Directors of National Textile Corporation was constituted as under:—

(i) Shri K. P. Tripathi, Chairman.

(ii) Shri K. K. Dhar, Managing Director.

(iii) Shri M. G. Mirchandani, Director (Technical).

(iv) Shri F. C. Dhaun, Director (Finance).

(v) Shri K. Kishore, Director.

(b) and (c). Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against one of the Directors, for lack of absolute devotion to duty noticed in the year 1968. A case relating to one of the other Directors is still under investigation by the C.B.I. The cases do not relate to their functioning as Directors of the National Textile Corporation but are of much earlier period. The reconstitution of the Board of Director is underway.

Plan for Expansion of Public Sector Undertakings

9691. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to expand the various projects under public undertakings to cater to the needs of the country; and

(b) whether any expansion plan has been chalked out, and if so, the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The expansion of projects under public sector undertakings to cater to the needs of the country is a continuous process. The Fourth Plan Document outlines the projects to be taken up during the plan period which includes both new units and expansion programmes. For the Fifth Plan, the various Task Forces, which were set up, have suggested advantageous ways of securing additional production to meet the demand both in terms of expansion of existing units and through the establishment of new units or through diversification with due regard to technological developments in the various industrial fields. These suggestions are under examination.

Meeting of One-Asia Assembly in New Delhi

9692. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "one Asia Assembly" conference, recently held in New Delhi, was sponsored by the "Indian Press Institute" which is affiliated to the "International Press Institute";

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the International Press Institute is a C.I.A. organisation; and

(c) whether Government are also aware that a new news agency named "Asian News Service" was recently formed for asianisation of Indian News Papers and that this new organisation also is patronised by the International Press Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The One Asia Assembly was sponsored by the Press Foundation of Asia. The Press Institute of India is not affiliated to the International Press Institute.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Asian News Service commenced its operations in April 1971 with headquarters at Hong Kong. Government have no information as to whether the International Press Institute is 'patronising' the Asian News Service.

Officers of Industrial Management Pool in N.S.I.C.

9693. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of various officers of Industrial Management Pool, who have been working in the Head Office of National Small Industries Corporation in different categories for more than three years;

(b) how long have they been working in each of the categories as well as the pay fixed for them in each of the posts;

(c) how many of them had been given retrospective promotion so that they could avoid their transfer from Head Office to any other office or branch; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that one does not continue to be posted in a particular office for an unduly long period in violation of the Government's policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a)
1. Shri P.D. Malgavkar .. Director
2. Shri S. K. Chatterjee .. Addl. Manager (Admn.)
3. Shri V. Chandrasekhar .. Addl. Manager (HP)
4. Shri C.K. Karunakaran .. Divl. Manager (Admn.)

(b) 1. Shri P.D. Malgavkar :

	Period of Stay in NSIC	
	From	To
	7-12-59	30-8-65
(i) Manager (Hire Purchase) Head Office, New Delhi ..	7-12-59	6-12-60
Pay drawn at Rs. 1540/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1300-60-1600.		
(ii) General Manager (Hire Purchase) Head Office, New Delhi. ..	7-12-60	13-2-62

Pay fixed at Rs. 1600/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1600-100-1800/-

(iii) Director (Head Office)
New Delhi. .. 14-2-62 30-8-65

Pay fixed at Rs. 1700/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1600-100-2000/-

2. S.K. Chatterjee.

(i) Deputy Manager (HP)
Head Office, New Delhi. .. 3-10-60 28-2-62

Pay drawn Rs. 1100/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 700-40-1100-50/2-1250.

(ii) Additional Manager (Admn.)
Head Office, New Delhi .. 1-3-62 5-2-65

Pay fixed at Rs. 1150/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1100-50-1400.

3. Shri V. Chandrasekharan

(i) Deputy Manager (HP)
Head Office, New Delhi. .. 2-1-60 4-3-63

Pay drawn Rs. 700/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 700-40-1100-50/2-1250.

(ii) Additional Manager (HP),
Head Office, New Delhi. .. 5-3-63 27-5-64

Pay fixed at Rs. 1100/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1100-50-1400.

4. Shri C.K. Karunakaran

(i) Deputy Manager,
Regional Office, Madras .. 31-7-59 30-3-60

Pay drawn Rs. 780/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 700-40-1100-50/2-1250.

(ii) Deputy Manager,
Regional Office, Calcutta .. 31-3-60 28-3-68

(iii) Addl. Manager,
Regional Office, Calcutta. .. 1-3-63 29-2-68

Pay fixed at Rs. 1100/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1100-50-1400.

(iv) Divl. Manager,
Regional Office, Calcutta. .. 1-3-68 16-7-68

Pay fixed at Rs. 1360/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 1300-60-1600.

(v) Divl. Manager (Admn.)
Head Office, New Delhi. 17-7-68 to-date

The scales of pay shown above are the pay scales of various Grades of I.M.P. Cadre. These scales incidenttally are also the scales of pay of Corporation Officers.

(c) No one has been given retrospective promotion to avoid transfer from Head Office to any other office or Branch.

(d) For Industrial Management Pool Officers there is no tenure of deputation to a particular enterprise. Normally, they advance in service within the organisation to which they are deputed and in case such opportunities are not available, then their names are considered by Government for posts in other enterprises.

"ये गुलिस्तां हमारा" नामक चलचित्र के प्रति नागाओं द्वारा विरोध

9694. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्नाकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगभग 300 नागाओं ने हिन्दी चलचित्र 'ये गुलिस्तां हमारा" के दिखाने का विरोध करते हुए एक सिनेमा घर पर धावा बोल दिया ; और

(ख) यदि, हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । यह सूचित किया गया है कि नागालैण्ड में फिल्म का प्रदर्शन 30 मार्च, 1973 से रोक दिया गया है ।

(ख) मामले में सरकार सक्रिय रूप से छान-बीन कर रही है।

Construction of Houses for Harijans and Sweepers in Municipal Towns

9695. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for construction of houses for Harijans and Sweepers working in Municipal towns; and

(b) if so, what are those schemes and whether such schemes can be taken up directly by the Central Government or the Harijans and Sweepers themselves can directly approach the Central Government for giving them such financial help?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Funds are being provided for the acquisition of land for house-sites. The scheme of subsidy for sweepers, housing and provision of house-sites for Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations are included in the Central Sector. For other categories of Scheduled Castes, provision is made in the State Sector. The cost of housing under the Backward Classes Sector is generally reckoned as Rs. 1,200 per house; it is reckoned as Rs. 1,600 in black soil areas, hilly regions and remote places; in areas bordering the Himalayas and subject to heavy snowfall, it is reckoned at Rs. 2,000. Seventy five % of the cost of construction of a house is given as subsidy and the balance can be contributed by the beneficiary in the form of cash, labour, building material etc.

Grants-in-aid for the housing schemes are given by the Centre to the State Governments/U.T. Admns. No direct grant is given by the Centre to individuals.

गूना जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) कौन्धकला ग्राम में एक हरिजन दूल्हे पर सवर्ण हिन्दुओं द्वारा हमला

9696. फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुना जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के चचोड़ा क्षेत्र के कोन्ध कला ग्राम में हरिजन दूल्हे पर सवर्ण हिन्दुओं ने हमला किया है तथा इसकी शिकायत जिलाधीश (कलेक्टर) को की गयी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एफ० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Criterion for Scheduling of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9697. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the tribe or caste by birth is the criterion for the scheduling of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are specified in the Presidential Orders issued in pursuance of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. Whether a particular person belongs to a particular Scheduled Caste or Tribe is a question of fact, and each case has to be determined on its own merits.

Financial Assistance for providing infrastructural facilities in Jodhpur Division

9698. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan possesses sufficient industrial potential and whether Government propose to give necessary financial assistance to the State Government for providing suitable infrastructural facilities there, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Small Scale Industries Development Organisation has conducted surveys of the districts of Nagaur, Barmer and Sirohi in the Jodhpur Division and have suggested that there is scope for the setting up of industries for the manufacture of shoes, washing soap, processed foods, straw board and units for tanning and bone crushing.

The six districts of Jodhpur Division, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Sirohi, are eligible for concessional finance from the financial institutions for the setting up of new industrial units. In addition new industries in the districts of

Jodhpur and Nagaur are eligible for the 10% outright subsidy. It is expected that the State Government will take full advantage of the above incentive schemes and motivate entrepreneurs to set up industries in the State.

Proposal to Regulate Import and Distribution of Political Literature

9699. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Customs Act, Government have prohibited the entry of books of (i) Dr. Alastair Lamb's 'China-India Border' (ii) Mr. Russel's 'Unarmed Victory' and Mr. Robert J. Denvan's 'Israel Fights for survival' without banning them and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether political literature published in Russian and other communist countries and U.S.A. and U.K. is permitted to enter into India without any check and if so, the volumes of such imported books;

(c) the agencies which deal with such works in India; and

(d) whether Government propose to regulate such imports and distribution of imported political literature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No orders prohibiting the entry into India of the books entitled 'Unarmed Victory' and 'Israel Fights for survival' have issued. The book 'China-India Border' by Dr. Alastair Lamb has, however, been prohibited entry into India as it contained material questioning the territorial integrity of India.

(b) No, Sir. Publications sought to be imported are scrutinised by the Customs authorities and suitable action under the Customs Act, 1962 is taken wherever necessary.

(c) Imports are generally made by commercial agencies for sale.

(d) No such proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

Applications for issue of Licence for Setting up New Vegetable Oil Units

9700. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for the issue of licence have been invited for setting up new vegetable oil units; and

(b) if so, the number of applications received so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Applications have been invited from entrepreneurs interested in taking up the manufacture of cottonseed oil only.

(b) 17 applications have been received so far.

हरिजन कर्मचारियों के साथ अस्पृश्यता बरतना

9701. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार अथवा किन्हीं अपने साधनों से इस बात की जांच कराएगी कि मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले के अम्बिकापुर स्थित मलेरिया इन्सपेक्टर और सीनियर मलेरिया इन्स्पेक्टर दैनिक मजूरी पर काम करने वाले हरिजन कर्मचारियों के साथ खान-पान के मामले में अस्पृश्यता बरतते है, और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी नीति और योजना क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

Progress achieved in construction of houses for S.C./S.T. Backward Classes under Schemes Financed by LIC etc.

9702. SHRI P. NARASIMA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in construction of houses, their allotment and occupation by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes under the special house—construction scheme financed by the L.I.C. and other agencies;

(b) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory nature of construction and the unsuitability of the design of the buildings; and

(c) whether the terms of repayment of loan for the house by the occupant are very stiff and deterant resulting in large number of houses remaining unoccupied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Level of enrolment of Scheduled Tribes

9703. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the level of enrolment in the age-group 6—11 and 11—14 for Scheduled Tribes in the country as a whole as compared to the general population;

(b) what are the special assistance programmes at the primary level, middle school level and higher secondary level for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh which have a total tribal population of more than 10 lakhs; and

(c) what is the coverage by each programme as compared to the total enrolment of Scheduled Tribes in that age-group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The age-group-wise information is not available. The information in respect of the percentage enrolment of Scheduled Tribes to the total enrolment in primary and middle levels for the year 1965-66 is as under:—

Primary Schools	6.7
Middle Schools	3.7

(b) and (c). The special schemes like scholarships/stipends, exemption from payment of tuition and examination fees, hostels, Ashram/Residential schools and book grants etc. are being undertaken for the Table of the House. [*Placed in library.* Tribes upto pre-matric level. A list showing the schemes of each State is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See* No. LT-5021/173]. These schemes cover all the Schedule Tribes students enrolled

राज्यों के प्रत्येक जिले की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

9704. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले की प्रति व्यक्ति आय संबंधी गत तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ख) यदि सरकार के पास जिले वार आंकड़े नहीं हैं तो सरकार ने उन जिलों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए क्या मापदंड अपनाया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) प्रत्येक जिले की प्रति व्यक्ति आय संबंधी गत तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करें और उनके त्वरित विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करें । पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के निर्धारण में राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने उन्हें मानदण्डों के सूचक समुच्चय का सुझाव दिया है । इसकी एक प्रति संलग्न विवरण के रूप में सभा पटल पर रखी है ।

विवरण

(1) कुल जनसंख्या तथा जनसंख्या का घनत्व

(2) कुल मजदूरों के प्रतिशतता के अनुसार कृषि मजदूरों समेत कृषि कार्य कर रहे मजदूर ।

(3) प्रति कृषि मजदूर के अनुसार खेती योग्य क्षेत्र ।

(4) प्रति कृषि मजदूर के अनुसार शुद्ध बोया गया क्षेत्र ।

(5) शुद्ध बोये गये क्षेत्रों के अनुपात में कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत ।

(6) शुद्ध बोये गये क्षेत्र के अनुपात में एक बार से अधिक क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत ।

(7) प्रति व्यक्ति (ग्रामीण जनसंख्या) कृषि निवेश का कुल मूल्य ।

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*शुद्ध बोया गया क्षेत्र, इस समय बंजर, केवल इस समय बंजर को छोड़कर बंजर भूमि, कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि और शुद्ध बोये गये क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं किए गए विविध पेड़, फसल तथा उद्यान शामिल हैं ।

(8) बिजली का उपयोग करने वाले प्रतिष्ठान (निर्माता तथा मरम्मत)

(क) जोड़

(ख) परिवार

(ग) परिवार-इत्तर

(9) प्रतिलाख जनसंख्या के अनुसार रजिस्टर्ड कारखानों में काम करने वाले कामगारों की संख्या ।

(10) पक्की सड़कों की लम्बाई ।

(क) प्रति 1000 वर्गमील ।

(ख) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या ।

(11) जिले में रजिस्टर्ड वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों की संख्या ।

(12) साक्षर जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत—

(क) पुरुष

(ख) महिलाएं

(13) स्कल जाने वाले बच्चों का प्रतिशत—

(क) लड़के

(ख) लड़कियां

आयु वर्ग (क) 6—11 वर्ष और (ख) 11—14 वर्ष ।

(14) तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रति दस लाख जनसंख्या के पीछे स्थानों की संख्या ।

(15) प्रति लाख जनसंख्या के अनुसार अस्पतालों में रोगी शय्याएं ।

Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi

9705. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the person or authority which has the managerial and financial control of Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, 19, University Road, Delhi-7;

(b) whenever Government have any nomination on the governing board of the Institute; and

(c) if so, how they ensure the Government of their responsiveness to the objects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The managerial and financial control of Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research (now renamed as Shri Ram Scientific and Industrial Research Foundation) vests in the Director and Board of Governors.

(b) The Rules and Regulations of the Shri Ram Scientific and Industrial Research Foundation provide that their Board of Governors have two nominees of the Government of India in the appropriate Ministry besides one nominee of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research of CSIR.

(c) The question does not arise as it is not proposed by the Government to avail of the facility any more under the above provision.

Working of Bemag & Co. in Thana Area, Maharashtra

9706. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bemag & Co. Ltd. of Thana in Maharashtra is nothing but a branch of J. Stone & Co. of Calcutta; and whether Bemag & Co. is fed, manned and financed by J. Stone & Co. of Calcutta;

(b) whether raw materials are sent to it from Calcutta with freight paid by Calcutta office;

(c) whether many technicians and men working in Bemag & Co. are in the pay roll of J. Stone & Co. of Calcutta;

(d) whether the Directors of Bemag & Co. are also the top bosses of J. Stone management; and

(e) whether manufacture of dynamos are being surreptitiously shifted from Calcutta J. Stone & Co. to Bemag & Co. at Thana and if so, whether Government will institute an inquiry into the 'Benami' function of J. Stone & Co. of Calcutta in the name of Bemag & Co. of Thana in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Transfer of Items manufactured by J. Stone & Co., Calcutta to Bemag and Co., and their effect on Employees in Calcutta

9707. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether J. Stone & Co. of Calcutta made remarkable increase in its sale proceeds of Rs. 2.65 crores in 1967 to Rs. 5.70 crores in 1971 and thereafter also its sale proceeds have been increasing;

(b) whether despite good profits and sale proceeds, the management of the company staged lockout for four months in 1968 to create a scare as a cover for shifting a major part of the company to its Thana unit in Maharashtra under a new name of "Bemag Engineering & Manufacturing Co.;

(c) whether after the lock-out, the company ceased to manufacture Fans, Kent cuplings, Junction Bolts, Three-push-button switches, Lamp resistance, Battery Fuse Boxes, Meter Sockets, Light fittings, Embarkation Light fittings, 5 AMPR fuse Bobbin type resistance and other regulators etc.;

(d) whether these items are now being manufactured by the Bemag & Co.; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to see that the J. Stone & Co. of Calcutta does not artificially shrink its employment potential, threatening the future of its employees in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Dual charge held by a member of the Planning Commission

9708. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 'full time' member of the Planning Commission is also serving as the 'full time' Chairman and Managing Director of the Engineers India Limited, a wholly Government concern;

(b) if so, how he can serve in 'full time' capacity simultaneously in two highly important Government organisations;

(c) whether his interests as the Chairman and Managing Director of the Engineers India Limited are likely to have subjective bias in policy-making decisions of the Planning Commission;

(d) whether complaints have been already made from various sources about his interest for Engineers India Ltd. which is alleged to have influenced the Planning Commission in entering into collaboration with a Japanese firm for setting up 5 fertilizer plants; and

(e) whether the anachronistic position of simultaneously assigned dual responsibilities to him are proposed to be re-examined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

Shri M. S. Pathak Member of the Planning Commission is at present concurrently the Chairman and Managing Director of Engineers India Ltd.

(b) Efforts were made to locate a suitable person for appointment as full-time Managing Director of Engineers India Ltd., but as these efforts did not succeed the present arrangement has been continued. Efforts continue to be made to locate a suitable person for appointment as Managing Director of Engineers India Ltd.

(c) Engineers India Ltd. is a Public sector undertaking and there is no reason to have subjective bias in policy-making decision of the Planning Commission.

(d) Government is aware of this allegation having been made. However, the allegation is absolutely false, frivolous and baseless. Engineers India Ltd., only after full consultation on this point with the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, decided to submit a series of alternative proposals for five fertilizer plants, based on full use of indigenous technology, equipment and resources, in association with three companies from Japan and one from U.K. It is solely for the Government to decide on Engineers India Ltd.'s proposals after they have all been submitted. Government would decide on these proposals, as in other cases, purely on the basis of merit/competitiveness and after a regorous evaluation of the different alternatives for putting up the additional fertilizers plant capacity required in the country.

(e) There is no reason for re-examining the present arrangement.

आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारियों की मांगें पूरी न किए जाने के कारण उनके द्वारा असन्तोष व्यक्त किया जाना

9709. श्री आर० वी० बड़े: क्या सचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगें पूरी न किए जाने के लिए असन्तोष प्रकट करने के लिए उनको काले हाशिये वाले लगभग 4500 मातमी कार्ड नव वर्ष के अवसर पर बधाई के रूप में भेजे थे ?

(ख) क्या इन कार्डों पर कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों का उल्लेख किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में कर्मचारियों की मागों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी के अनेक केन्द्रों/कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों से बड़ी संख्या में काले हाशिये वाले नए वर्ष की बधाई के कार्ड, जिनमें उनकी कतिपय मागें भी अंकित थीं, प्राप्त हुए थे

(ग) कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं/मांगों के बारे में कार्रवाई करने के लिए आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय स्तर पर सम्पूर्ण आकाशवाणी को कवर करते हुए सम्मिलित सलाहकार व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत एक कार्यालय परिषद स्थापित की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, समय-समय पर कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न सेवा एसोसियेशनें अपनी मागें सक्षम प्राधिकारियों को भेजती हैं और उनपर योग्यता आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

Promotion of Staff Artistes as Producers in T.V. Centres

9710. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Staff Artistes have been promoted as Producers in the T.V. Centres recently;

(b) whether these officials have been given extra favour and relaxation of qualifications for this promotion; and

(c) whether the programme Staff Association has represented against these promotions and if so what action Government have taken on their representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Some staff artistes were appointed as Producers by limited selection from amongst the staff artistes working in the TV Centre.

(b) In the case of appointment by limited selection from experienced departmental candidates, age and educational qualifications as for direct recruits from outside the organization are not insisted upon.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government have carefully considered the representation but find no reason to interfere in the selections made.

Communist infiltration into A.I.R. as Staff Artistes

9711. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Dinman Hindi Saptahik* published from Delhi, dated the 8th April, 1973 wherein it has been alleged that Communists have infiltrated the All India Radio Organisation in the form of Staff Artistes; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against such elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. But the allegation is without any basis.

(b) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Employees, etc. doing private work for outside agencies

9712. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of A.I.R. employees, Staff Artistes, Stenographers, etc. are doing private work for outside agencies such as News Agencies, agencies preparing commercials, etc. without permission of Government;

(b) whether Government machinery and studios are being freely used for this unauthorised activity and many instances have been brought to the notice of the higher authorities but no action has been taken against the erring officials; and

(c) what precautionary measures have been taken by Government to curb this tendency on the part of the A.I.R. employees who are indulging in this activity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Regular employees of All

India Radio are governed by the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 which provide that before taking up any private work, they are required to take permission from the competent authority. So far as Staff Artistes of All India Radio, who are contract employees, are concerned, their contract provides that they shall not accept outside engagements of a remunerative or other nature which are connected directly or indirectly with their work, without the previous permission in writing of the Head of Office. Specific instructions have also been issued to all Heads of Offices of All India Radio that if any Staff Artist applies for permission to lend voice to feature in commercial spots or jingles, they should not be allowed to do so. No instances of contravention of these instructions have been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

District Plans for Integrated Development of Backward Districts in Fifth Plan

9713. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have proposed District Plans for integrated development of backward districts in the country in Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the proposed schemes and policy to be pursued under the Plans; and

(c) if not, what are the other successive steps to be taken by Government to check the regional imbalance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The broad approach to the development of backward areas has been spelt out in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan", already laid on the Table of the House. The Approach Paper lays particular emphasis on the formulation of integrated development programmes for the backward areas. It is being emphasised on State Governments to treat Districts as units in formulating their plans. Further details in this behalf are being worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार में प्रतापगंज, गनपतगंज, करजाइन बाजार, दौलतपुर और हरिराहा में तार घरों का खोला जाना

9714. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने प्रतापगंज, गनपतगंज, करजाइन बाजार, दौलतपुर और हरिराहा में तार घर खोलने संबंधी क्षतिपूर्ति को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी ली है ;

(ख) क्या 3–4 वर्ष की अवधि के व्यतीत हो जाने के उपरान्त भी इन स्थानों पर तार की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन सब स्थानों पर कब तक समुचित तार व्यवस्था हो सकेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने प्रतापगंज, गनपतगंज और करजाइन बाजार के तारघरों की गारंटी को क्षतिपूर्ति करने का वचन दिया है । ये तारघर पहले से ही काम कर रह हैं । दौलतपुर और हरिराहा के तारघर भी काम कर रहे हैं । ये दोनों तारघर बगैर गारंटी के खोले गए थे ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रतापगंज, गनपतगंज और करजाइन बाजार में संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोल दिए गए हैं । दौलतपुर और हरिराहा में फोनोकोम के आधार पर तार सुविधाएं भी दे दी गई हैं ।

Habeus Corpus Petition of Shri Kanu Sanyal

9715. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Kanu Sanyal detained in Vishakhapatnam jail in Andhra had sent his *Habeus Corpus* Petition addressed to Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court with a copy to the Registrar of the High Court;

(b) if so, whether the envelopes containing copies of the *Habeus Corpus* petition were returned back to Shri Sanyal with the remarks "Not properly addressed" and "address not known"; and

(c) if so, whether it is an effort on the part of the authorities to prevent the *Habeus Corpus* Petition reaching the Chief Justice of the High Court and thereby creating obstacles in the part of discharge of its duties by the judiciary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In this connection reference is invited to answer furnished on 2nd May, 1973, to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8830 in the House by the Minister of Communications.

(c) No, Sir.

Agreement between S.I.P.D.C. (U.P.) and U.P. Hill Development Corporation for setting up of Industries

9716. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in March, 1972, the Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Research & Development Corporation entered into collaboration agreement with the U.P. Hill Development Corporation which is a Birla concern for setting up of four factories in the hill districts of the State;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the collaboration agreement;

(c) whether the U.P. Government asked for the approval of his Ministry before entering into collaboration agreement with the Birlas; and

(d) whether the Government gave their approval, if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government of U.P. sought the advice of the Central Government in March, 1973 on the advisability of U.P. Hill Development Corporation obtaining technical know-how from the Small Industries Research and Development Organisation (SIRDO) which is a Division of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research for the manufacture of T.V. Receivers.

Government of U.P. was informed that there is no bar in receiving technical know-how from S.I.R.D.O. provided there is no financial interest of this organisation in the running of the proposed T.V. manufacturing unit.

उपग्रह छोड़ने के बारे में भारत और रूस के बीच विचार का अगला दौर

9717. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री रूस से एक भारतीय उपग्रह छोड़ जानें के बारे में 15 नवम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 593 के उत्तर के सम्बध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विस्तृत तकनीकी बातों पर विचार का अगला दौर अगस्त में मास्को में होगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बैठक में किन किन मुख्य बातों पर चर्चा की जायेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु, ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इन बैठकों में, एक भारतीय उपग्रह को सोवियत राकेट की सहायता से छोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत संघ की विज्ञान अकादमी के साथ मई, 1972 में किये गये करार के कार्या वयन हेतु उठाये गये विभिन कदमों के बारें में विस्तृत व्यौरे पर, बातचीत की जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को रोजगार प्रदान किया जाना

9718. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत तीन वर्षों के अन्दर बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है ; और

(ख) उक्त योजना को कार्य रूप देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार जिन इंजीनियरों को रोजगार दिया गया उनकी संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :-

1970-71	362
1971-72	609
1972-73	2323

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए गए धन का उपयोग निम्न प्रकार से किया है :–

	लाख रुपये
1970–71	46.81
1971–72	51.00
1972–73	452.43

Fair Price Cloth Shops by National Textile Corporation

9719. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has so far been able to open its Fair Price Cloth shops in rural areas to provide controlled cloth in every State and Union Territory;

(b) the total number of shops opened and its break-up State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether this scheme is getting favourable response from the low-income-group people; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make this arrangement a permanent one?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). 434 fair price shops have already been opened to distribute controlled cloth, which is produced and sold by the Government managed mills in pursuance to the directions of the Textile Commissioner. Only 20 per cent of the production of controlled cloth is permitted to be sold through the retail shops of the Mills concerned. The State-wise break-up of these fair price shops is as follows:–

1. Gujarat	..	21
2. Madhya Pradesh	..	189
3. Maharashtra	..	117
4. Mysore	..	45
5. Rajasthan	..	7
6. Tamil Nadu	..	4
7. Uttar Pradesh	..	16
8. West Bengal	..	24
9. Delhi	..	11
Total	..	**434**

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme is constantly under review of Government and it is likely to continue so long as there is need for it.

Effect of Industrialisation of the Life of Tribal People

9720. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other competent observers have been stressing that the establishment of big industries in tribal areas has resulted in dislocation and disruption of tribal life;

(b) what special measures in this regard have been taken in tribal areas by his Ministry so far;

(c) what has been the total investment on the development of the tribal areas affected as compared to the total investment in the industry; and

(d) whether the effort made so far has been negligible and without much use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (d). The annual reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have stated that the establishment of big industries in the tribal areas has resulted in dislocation and disruption of tribal life. In the Fifth Plan special measures are contemplated to ensure training to the skilled and semi-skilled persons of the tribal population so that they are able to adjust themselves in the employment market under a changed situation. Besides, the Government have formulated certain subsidy and incentive schemes with a view to attract investment in the industrially backward areas. Investment figures exclusively for the Tribal areas are not available.

सी० ए० एस० ए० (सामाजिक कार्य, राहत तथा विकास के लिए क्रिश्चियन ऐजेंसी) की गतिविधियां

9721. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सी० ए० एस० ए० (सामाजिक कार्य, राहत तथा विकास के लिये क्रिश्चियन ऐजेंसी) के राजस्थान में चल रहे कार्यों को स्थगित कर दिया गया था और इन कार्यों

पर सरकार के माध्यम के अलावा कोई धन खर्च नहीं किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त एजेंसी की गतिविधियां राजस्थान के सीकर, झुनझुनू, बिकानेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों में उक्त आदेशों का उल्लंघन करना जारी है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त एजेंसी द्वारा सहायता के रूप में इन जिलों को सप्लाई किये गये गेहूं, दलिया, कपड़ा, तेल, पाउडर आदि की बाजार में बिक्री से अनुचित लाभ कमाने की अनेक शिकायतें मिली हैं, और यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है, और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

'Reporting from Capital' Seminar held on 12th February, 1972

9722. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Reporting from the Capital' seminar held in Press Information Bureau Conference hall on February, 12, 1972 had a paper circulated by MARATHA'S New Delhi correspondent arguing against existing centralized press relations arrangements; and

(b) whether at that time Government was against disturbing status quo?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The seminar was, however, organised jointly by the Press Association and the Press Institute of India and not by the Press Information Bureau.

(b) Press Information Bureau officers who attended the seminar by invitation did not express any views on the subject. According to the President of the Press Association, there was a consensus that the Press correspondents wanted to deal with the P.I.B. as it existed.

मध्य प्रदेश में संयुक्त क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत उद्योग

9723. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में तीन बड़े उद्योग संयुक्त क्षेत्र में स्थापित किए जायेंगे और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इनकी स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कुल कितना धन खर्च होगा, और ये उद्योग मध्य प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से जिलों में स्थापित किये जायेंगे और इन उद्योगों में कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं का निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार संयुक्त क्षेत्र में तीन बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के उपक्रमों तथा सम्बद्ध निजी पार्टियों के बीच समझौते को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है । ये परियोजनाएं कास्टिक सोडा, कागज लिपटें कंडक्टरों और जी०एल०एस० बल्बों व फ्लोरोसेंट ट्यूबों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में हैं । जी०एल० एस० बल्बों तथा फलोरोसेंट ट्यूबों के उत्पादन के समझौते के संबंध में सरकार के अनुमोदन की सूचना दी जा चुकी है । कागज लिपटें कंडक्टरों के निर्माण की परियोजना के लिये सहमति आवश्यक नहीं है । कास्टिक सोडा को परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है । इन परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है : –

निर्माण की जाने वाली वस्तु	क्षमता
कास्टिक सोडा	27,000 टन
क्लोरिन	22,700 टन
जी०एल०एस० बल्ब	60 लाख
फ्लोरोसेंट ट्यूबें	10 लाख
कागज लिपटे कंडक्टर	12,000 टन
एनेमल किये तांबे के कंडक्टर	850 टन

स्थापना स्थल (जिला)	कुल परिव्यय
अभी निश्चित किया जाना है।	1,200 लाख रु०
विदिशा	250 लाख रु०
भोपाल	250 लाख रु०

इन परियोजनाओं के साथ साथ लुगदी/लिखाई व छपाई के कागज को निर्माण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में संयुक्त क्षेत्र में एक नया कारखाना लगाने के लिए एक निजी पार्टी को एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया था। स कारखाने की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 1,20,000 मी० टन लुगदी, 60,000 मी० टन लिखाई व छ पाई का कागज तथा 60,000 मी०टन लिखाई में काम आने वाला विशेष कागज होगा। इस परियोजना की कुल लागत का अनुमान 50 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है।

देश में प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय तथा एक साधारण व्यक्ति के जीवन यापन के लिए अपेक्षित न्यूनतम राशि

9724. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या योजना ी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति ौसत आय कितनी है और एक साधारण व्यक्ति के जीवन यापन के लिए कितनी न्यूनतम राशि अपेक्षित है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1951 में प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय, रूपयों में, क्या थी और इस अवधि के दौरान एक साधारण व्यक्ति के जीवन यापन के लिए कितनी न्यूनतम राशि अपेक्षित थी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) वर्ष 1970–71 के लिए केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित राष्ट्रीय आय के शीघ्र अनुमानों के अनुसार 1960–61 के भावों के आधार पर प्रतिदिन प्रतिव्यक्ति आय 95 पैसे है। वर्ष 1972–73 के लिए राष्ट्रीय साथ ही प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं। तथापि, जैसा कि "एप्रोचटू फिफ्थ प्लान" में उपदर्शित है, आज के भावों के आधार पर लगभग 40 रूपया प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति मास (अथवा लगभग 1 रुपया 30 पैसे प्रति दिन) न्यूनतम वांछनीय उपभोग मानक समझा जाता है।

(ख) वर्ष 1951–52 में (1960–61 के भावों के आधार पर) प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति आय 70 पैसे निकली थी। उक्त वर्ष के लिए उपभोग के जीवन-यापन स्तर का कोई भी अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Central Government Employees retired during 1970 to 1972

9725. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of Central Government employees who retired during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

News Report entitled "Beer Vending Racket"

9726. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Economic Times dated the 31st March, 1973, under the Caption "Beer Vending Racket"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Beer is not an item covered under the Essential Commodsties Act, and there is no control on its price.

Fluctuations in National Income

9727. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government towards a progressive diversification of the country's economic structure with a view to reducing the amplitude of fluctuations in National Income; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of these steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been the endeavour of planned development to achieve progressive diversification of the economy in order to reduce *inter alia* the amplitude of fluctuations in National Income.

(b) The main steps taken for diversification of the economy include accelerated industrial development, with particular emphasis on the development of key and basic industries, strengthening of infra-structure and diversification of the rural economy through the provision of necessary inputs, introduction of modern technology, evolution of appropriate cropping patterns and development of village and cottage industries and activities like animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries and forestry.

Rate of Economic Growth in 1971-72

9728. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether over-all rate of economic growth in 1971-72 and 1972-73 has been unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the main causes therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken any positive steps to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) the over-all rate of economic growth in 1971-72 and 1972-73 has been below expectations.

(b) The low growth rate in 1971-72 was due mainly to set-back in agricultural production on account of drought and floods in certain parts of the country and slow growth of industrial production. In 1972-73, the low growth rate was due mainly to wide-spread drought conditions.

(c) In the field of agriculture, the production programmes included in the Annual Plan for 1972-73 were intensified. Besides, an emergency programme was launched for augmenting rabi production in 1972-73. Further measures for raising agricultural production, including augmentation of irrigation facilities, supply of fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, credit, etc. on increased scale and introduction of improved farming techniques, particularly in dry areas, are being taken.

As regards industries, apart from increased public investment, steps have been taken to improve capacity utilisation and expedite creation of new capacities. A steel bank has been established and adequate arrangements made for import of steel and other basic raw-materials. A Committee set up by the Planning Commission is going into the operational and other problems of the public undertakings to improve their working. The industrial licensing policy has been suitably modified. Special attention is being given to the removal of power and transport bottlenecks and to improve industrial relations.

Deceleration in Growth of National Income during 1971-72

9729. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a deceleration in the growth of National Income during 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the causes therefor and the steps Government propose to take to arrest the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deceleration in the growth of national income in 1971-72 was mainly due to set-back in agricultural production on account of drought and floods in certain parts of the country and slow growth of industrial production.

The Government propose to take a number of steps to arrest this trend. In the field of agriculture, the continuing production programmes are being strengthened and efforts are being made to augment irrigation facilities, supply fertilisers, pesticides, improved seeds, credit, etc. on increased scale and introduce improved farming techniques in additional areas, particularly in dry areas.

As regards industries, apart from increasing public investment, it is proposed to improve capacity utilisation and expedite creation of new capacities. The supply of steel and other raw materials is being increased. Measures are being adopted for improving the operational efficiency of public undertakings. Special attention is being given to the removal of power and transport bottlenecks, to eliminate procedural delays and to improve industrial relations.

1972–73 में राष्ट्रीय आय में कमी

9730. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970–71 में देश की राष्ट्रीय आय में 4.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी और किन्तु वर्ष 1972–73 में केवल 1.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय आय में उस कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) वर्ष 1960–61 के भावों के आधार पर 1970–71 के लिए केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित राष्ट्रीय आय के शीघ्र अनुमानों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय आय में पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले 4.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि बतलाई गई है । वर्ष 1972–73 के लिए अनुमान अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Plan prepared by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre to Develop Kutch-Saurashtra Area and Western parts of U.P.

9731. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has prepared a plan to develop Kutch-Saurashtra area;

(b) if so, whether recently a team of scientists and engineers of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre introduced nuclear energy in western parts of Uttar Pradesh and made tremendous change in the agricultural landscape; and

(c) if so, the success achieved as a result of it?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) A working group appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission to evaluate the concept of nuclear-powered agro-industrial complexes has submitted its report. Among the projects studied by the working group are those relating to the establishment of such complexes in the Gangetic plain as well as in the Kutch-Saurashtra region. Further detailed studies on these projects are in progress. A decision regarding the setting up of the projects will be taken by Government after the studies are completed.

उत्तर प्रदेश के कांति नामक गांव में एक हरिजन की हत्या

9732. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतापगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) से लगभग 60 किलोमीटर दूर कांति नामक गांव में एक हरिजन को गोली मार कर पिछले दिनों हत्या कर दी गई थी , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

Criteria for selection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates for Foreign Scholarship

9733. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for grant of Scholarships for higher studies abroad;

(b) whether Government announce each year the vacancies for Scholarships or numbers of Scholarships in different subjects in different countries; and

(c) whether there is any condition attached to such Scholarships?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) the following is the criteria for selection:—

(i) the candidate should belong to one of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes as recognised by the Government of India from time to time;

(ii) A candidate should possess a first class or 60 per cent and above marks in case of Scheduled Caste and II Class or 50 per cent marks in the case of Scheduled Tribes either in the degree examination in Engineering/Medicine or the Master's degree examination in other subjects;

(iii) the candidate must be below 35 years of age on 1st October of the year of award. This is relaxable by 5 years, at the discretion of the Selection Committee in the case of candidates otherwise well qualified;

(iv) The normal period of overseas scholarships is three years which may be extended in exceptional circumstances depending on merits of each case.

(b) The scholarships are advertised each year specifying the number available for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. Scholarships are not notified subject-wise or country-wise.

(c) Each selected candidate has to execute a bond in the prescribed form undertaking to abide by the terms and conditions of the scholarship and other obligations given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-5022/73].

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों को मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां

9734. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के मैट्रिकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां देती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1971–72 में राज्यवार कितने विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई ;

(ग) तथा सरकार का विचार अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को भी छात्रवृत्तियां देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब और राजस्थान राज्यों के अतिरिक्त सभी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना का विवरण संलग्न है । इन राज्यों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) और (घ) : अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों को छात्रवृत्तियां राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों/विनियमों के अनुसार अपने ही साधनों से दी जाती हैं ।

विवरण

उन छात्रों की संख्या का विवरण जिन्हें 1971–72 में मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत छात्रवृत्तियां स्वीकृत की गईं ।

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या
1	2	3
1	असम	10,021
2	गुजरात	10,565
3	हरियाणा	3,252
4	जम्मू व कश्मीर	572

1	2	3
5	केरल	8,222
6	चण्डीगढ़	10
7	महाराष्ट्र	30,918
8	मैसूर	12,425
9	उड़ीसा	3,012
10	तमिल नाडू	5,641
11	उत्तर प्रदेश	49,948
12	पश्चिम बंगाल	21,300
13	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया
14	नागालैण्ड	1,228
15	दादरा व नागर हवेली	3
16	गोवा, दमण और दीव	17
17	दिल्ली	1,925
18	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,372
19	लक्कादीव, मिनीकोय और अमीनिदीवी द्वीपसमूह	कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया।
20	मणिपुर	1,589
21	पांडिचरी	55
22	त्रिपुरा	675
23	अरुणाचल	12
24	मेघालय	1,470
25	मिजोरम	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र 21-1-1972 को बना।

केन्द्रीय भवन शोध संस्थान, रुड़की की सहायता से सस्ते मूल्य पर मकानों का निर्माण

9735. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय भवन शोध संस्थान, रुड़की की सहायता से कम से कम खर्च पर मकान बनाने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रहमण्यम्) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान रुड़की द्वारा विकसित सस्ते दर के गृह निर्माण सबंधी तकनीक के आधार पर रुड़की के पास खंजनपुर गांव में बीस घर चतुर्थ क्षेणी कर्मचारियों के लिये निर्माणाधीन हैं । करीमनगर (आंध्रप्रदेश) में हरिजनों के पचास घरों का निर्माण करने के हेतु इस तकनीक को अपनाने का भी प्रस्ताव रखा गया है ।

Foreign Collaboration in Second Unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

9736. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present condition of the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration is expected for the second unit; and

(c) what will be extent of Indian participation in engineering and manufacture of equipment?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is under construction and is expected to attain criticality in 1975.

(b) and (c). The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) is being constructed and by the Department of Atomic Energy with the assistance of Canadian Consultants. M/s. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. have been appointed as consultants for the nuclear portion of RAPP and M/s. Montreal Engineering Company Ltd. for the conventional portion. The area of consultancy by the Canadian firms has been considerably reduced in the case of the second unit of RAPP and a greater responsibility has been assumed by the departmental engineers. With the exception of the turbo-generator and special pumps, all major components for this unit, nuclear as well as conventional, are being manufactured in India. The extent of indigenous content in the construction of this unit comes to about 60 per cent.

Strike Threat by Indian National Cement Workers Federation

9737. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Cement Workers Federation has given a threat to launch a strike of cement workers in the near future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what are their demands; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to avert the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Federation has not given any strike notice. Demands have, however, been made by the workers for the early finalisation of a new wage structure for the industry. Discussions with the parties on the subject have been held at two meetings convened by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation in Bombay and Delhi on 20th April, 1973 and 30th April, 1973 respectively.

Defects in distribution of Truck Tyres in Calicut

9738. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the Calicut Lorry Owners Association about the defects in distribution of tyres and consequent black marketing; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to avoid these mal-practices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A memorandum from the Secretary, Kozhikode Lorry Operators' Association has been received under cover of a letter dated the 25th April, 1973 from Shri A. K. Gopalan, M. P. Due to strikes and severe power cuts imposed by State Governments, there is currently a shortage of tyres in certain categories. Remedial measures including import of tyres to meet the situation are being taken.

Employment for Rural Cultivators in their Traditional Skills

9739. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned, disbursed and actually spent, State-wise, during the last three years to provide partial employment to the rural cultivators in their traditional skills;

(b) whether there is a gap between actual investment and output, and if so, the details thereof and the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the total number of new employment opportunities created, State-wise, through implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the programme for the training for improving the traditional skills of rural artisans under the programme for Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Of the 87 projects in operation under SFDA and MFAL, 78 project agencies have submitted their proposals regarding rural artisans to the Government of India. Fifty nine of these proposals have been approved; three are under clearance while the remaining sixteen agencies have been asked to revise their schemes in accordance with the pattern laid down. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allocated for the artisan programmes under each project for the Fourth Plan period. Separate figures regarding the expenditure on rural artisan schemes by the agencies are not, however, available. The progress reports received from the Agencies indicate that the following number of persons had benefited through training and follow up programme upto 28th February 1973.

State or Union Territory	No. of persons benefited
Andhra Pradesh	339
Assam . .	17
Bihar . .	..
Gujarat . .	986
Haryana . .	93
Himachal Pradesh	33
Jammu & Kashmir	97
Kerala . .	42
Madhya Pradesh	59
Maharashtra .	155
Manipur . .	..
Meghalaya .	..
Mysore .	90
Nagaland .	..
Orissa .	53
Punjab .	..
Rajasthan .	102
Tamil Nadu	19
Tripura .	..
Uttar Pradesh	
West Bengal	..
Delhi .	..
Goa .	..
Pondicherry .	14
Total	2,099

As most of the schemes have been technically cleared and sanctioned only in 1972-73, the number of beneficiaries is expected to increase substantially during 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Memorandum from Industrial Estate Manufacturers' Association Pondicherry

9740. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 17th November, 1972, the Industrial Estate Manufacturers' Association, A-2, Industrial Estate, Pondicherry submitted a memorandum to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi, through the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Madras, drawing attention to the problems faced by the Small Scale Steel Manufacturers;

(b) if so, the content of the said memorandum; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Companies in Non-Priority Sector

9741. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign companies operating in India in non-priority, non-essential sector; and

(b) the names of their countries of origin and their remittances abroad from 1970 to 1972?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Branches of foreign companies in India have been historically operating in a wide range of industries. Though certain items are accorded priority in respect of import of capital goods the foreign companies cannot be strictly divided as priority and non-priority companies, as many of them manufacture more than one item. Remittances attributable to individual products, classed as priority or non-priorty, are also difficult to arrive at. A statement showing remittances made by Indian Branches of foreign incorporated companies on account of profits and head office expenses during the year 1968-69 to 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5023/73].

Performance of Indian Documentary Films in International Film Festivals

9742. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of Indian Documentary Films in the International Film Festival has been poor;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the standard of the films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. In fact many documentaries produced by Films Division have won Awards at various International Film

Festivals. A statement indicating the titles of films which have won awards during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5024/73].

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Arrest of Pakistanis in Ferozepur, Punjab

9743. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Pakistanis were held in Ferozepur on 8th April, 1972; and

(b) if so, whether Pakistan have started sending spies and agents to India to create disorder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. However two Pak nationals, suspected to have entered India on an espionage mission on behalf of Pakistan, were apprehended in Ferozepur on the 4th April, 1972 and the cases registered against them under the Official Secrets Act, 1923, are under investigation.

(b) Some Pakistani nationals have been apprehended after the Indo-Pak war of 1971 for having crossed over to India on espionage missions on behalf of Pakistan and appropriate action both under the penal and preventive provisions of law has been taken against them.

परमावश्यक क्षेत्र में उद्योग

9744. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सन् 1970 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि चौथी योजना के लिए परमावश्यक क्षेत्र में शामिल किए गए उद्योगों के बारे में विस्तृत योजना तैयार की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग ने इस कार्य क लिए अभी तक आवश्यक तन्त्र का गठन नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और उपरोक्त निर्णय कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). उद्योग की विस्तृत योजना का तात्पर्य किसी एक परियोजना के बारे में पता लगाना नहीं है अपितु उद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल, वित्त, विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता का भी निर्धारण करना है और उसमें स्थापना स्थल, आकार, प्रयोग में आने वाली प्रौद्योगिकी आदि कारक तथा अन्य विस्तृत मापक भी शामिल है । इस प्रकार का विस्तृत आयोजन योजना आयोग के तत्वाधान में जो यह सुनिश्चिय करता है कि ये योजनाएं संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं और राष्ट्रीय नीतियों के अनुपालन को ध्यान में रख कर बनाई गई है । चौथी योजना में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय ने किया था ।

जहां तक पांचवीं योजना का प्रश्न है, योजना आयोग ने, पांचवीं योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक बड़े औद्योगिक समूहों की मांग का मूल्यांकन एवं क्षमता का सुनिश्चिय करने तथा उत्पादन लक्ष्य निश्चित करने के लिए कई स्टीयरिंग दल तथा कृत्रिम दलों का गठन किया है । इन कृत्रिम दलों की रिपोर्ट पर योजना आयोग की पूर्ण निगरानी तथा निर्देशन में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा चलाए गए विस्तृत कार्यक्रम आधारित होंगे ।

दुग्धआहार, माल्टीकृत आहार और तेल पिराई आदि उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने पर प्रतिबन्ध

9745. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुग्ध आहार, माल्टीकृत आहार और तेल पिराई जैसे उद्योगों के लिये लाइसेंस जारी करने के बारे में सरकार ने विशेष प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये प्रतिबन्ध वर्ष 1964 से निरन्तर लागू हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में जांच करने का और इन प्रतिबन्धों को खत्म करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रहमण्यम) : (क) और (ख). तेल पिराई उद्योग लाइसेंस विनियमन के अधीन तभी से रहा है, जबसे उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम लागू हुआ है तथा दुग्ध आहार और माल्टीकृत आहार 1 मार्च 1957 से इसके अन्तर्गत आये हैं।

1964 में तेल पिराई उद्योग में लगाई गई राशि के बावजूद इस उद्योग को इस प्रकार के विनियमों के अधीन रखा गया था बशर्ते कि किसी एकक में जो बिजली से चलता है, मजदूरों की संख्या 50 या उससे अधिक तथा बिना बिजली के काम करने वाले एककों में 100 या उससे अधिक हो।

दुग्धआहार और माल्टीकृत आहार उन विभिन्न उद्योगों में से हैं जो 18 फरवरी, 1970 को घोषित उदार बनाई गई लाइसेंस नीति के उपबन्धों के अन्दर आ जाते हों बशर्ते कि कुछ शर्तों के अधीन अचल परिसम्पत्तियों के रूप में निवेश 1 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक न हो। अप्रैल, 1971 में छूट वापस ली जाने पर ये उद्योग तेल पिराई उद्योग पर लागू इसी प्रकार के विनियमों के अन्तर्गत पुनः आ गये थे।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) डेरी एककों विशेषकर सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों में दुग्ध आहार और माल्टीकृत आहार का विनियमन करना उनके अपने हित आवश्यक समझा गया है ताकि दुग्ध उत्पाद तैयार करने वाले उद्योगों द्वारा तरल दूध का अनियंत्रित ढंग से इस्तेमाल न किया जा सके और तेल पिराई उद्योग के मामले में ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र के हित को सुरक्षित रखा जा सके।

लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में उत्पादन आरम्भ कर सकने योग्य फर्मों के औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये दिये गये आवेदन पत्रों का रद्द किया जाना

9746. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 में लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने के सक्षम फर्मों के औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिए किये गये प्रार्थना पत्र रद्द किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रहमण्यम) : (क) और (ख). प्रश्न की भाषा स्पष्ट नहीं है। सामान्यतः लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। अतः इस प्रकार की पार्टियों से औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति हेतु आवेदन पत्र रद्द करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। फिर भी, प्रश्न का आशय या तो लघु उद्योग के लिए वस्तुएं आरक्षित होने अथवा उस क्षेत्र में उनका उत्पादन आसानी से हो सकने के कारण रद्द किए गए आवेदनों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना है तो इन कारणों से वर्ष 1971-72 में रद्द किए आवेदनों की राज्यवार संख्या बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

लघु उद्योग की दृष्टि से 1971-72 में रद्द किए गए आवेदनों की संख्या

राज्य	संख्या
महाराष्ट्र	7
गुजरात	9
राजस्थान	4
बिहार	1
प० बंगाल	5

1	2
मैसूर.	2
उत्तर प्रदेश	4
हरियाणा	3
तमिलनाडू	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4
पंजाब	1
दिल्ली	1
मध्य प्रदेश	1
उड़ीसा	1
	45

Disparity in Promotion Quota of Indian Economic Service and other Central Services

9747. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons at the time of constitution of India Economic Service were holding the equivalent post of Grade IV of the Service with office-wise/Department-wise/Ministry-wise break up;

(b) how many of these have so far been absorbed in Grade IV of the Service and how many of them are still left and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any disparity in the promotion quota fixed for Indian Economic Service and other Central Services; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken/proposed to be taken to bring at par the promotion quota of I.E.S. with other Central Services to relieve the mounting stagnation and resultant frustation among the officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHR RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT. 5025/73].

(c) and (d). The percentage fixed for promotion to the Indian Economic Services Grade IV viz. 25 per cent does not compare unfavourably with those fixed for most of the other Central Services. In any case, in this matter absolute parity amongst the Central Services will not be practicable as the needs of every Service are different.

Dry Cell Unit in Bhopal

9748. SHRI JAGANATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dry cell unit is proposed to be set up at Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the cost thereof and the time by which it will commence production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 170 lakhs. It is expected that the project will go on streams by the end of 1974.

Demand for Iron Ore for Internal Consumption and Export

9749. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the estimated demand of iron ore at the end of the Fifth Plan period for internal consumption and export, sector-wise and port-wise; and

(b) how does development of Malangtoli iron ore deposit in Orissa fit in with the overall programme of development of iron ore in the country during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The total estimated demand of iron ore for internal consumption as well as for exports, as assessed by a Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission is 66 million tonnes at the end of the Fifth Plan period (1978-79). The sector-wise break-up of this demand is as follows:

Sector	Demand (Million tonnes)
Bihar-Orissa Sector	26
Bailadila Sector (M.P.)	19
Bellary-Hospet Sector (Mysore)	9
Goa Sector	12
	66

The exports of iron ore through different ports have been projected as below:

Port Outlet	Export target (1978-79) (Million tonnes)
1. Haldia-Paradip	9
2. Visakhapatnam	12
3. Madras	8
4 Marmugao	12
5. Minor Ports	1
	42

The demand and export targets do not include the arisings from Kundramukh Project, pending assessment of marketability of the product.

(b) A Study Group was constituted in 1971 to draw up concrete plans for the development of Malangtoli iron ore deposits. The Study Group suggested further detailed exploration of the deposit, so that additional data could be collected for the preparation of a detailed techno-economic feasibility report. This report is expected to be completed by August 1974. In projecting the estimates of production, the Task Force had taken the possibility of expeditious development of the Malangtoli deposit.

Small Scale Units in Backward Districts in Fifth Plan

9750. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1378 on 28h February, 1973 regarding setting up of small units in Fifth Plan and state:

(a) the total number of small scale industrial units that are suggested to be set up in 225 Districts selected as backward district by the Task Force Committee during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of unemployed expected to be provided with jobs in the Projects in the backward districts; and

(c) the total outlay required for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) 80,000 units in 227 Districts declared as backward.

(b) 4,00,000 inclusive of migrant workers from existing units elsewhere and underemployed persons.

(c) Task Force on Small Scale Industries for the Fifth Plan has estimated a total outlay of Rs. 264.42 crores.

Rural Industrial Projects in Backward Districts in Fifth Plan

9751. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Projects in the backward districts in the country under Rural Industrial Project Programme;

(b) number of new project proposed to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) industrial units set up and proposed to be set up under this Scheme District-wise and the number of persons benefited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b) 91 inclusive of 57 Projects to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) 33,600 units were assisted in the existing Rural Industries Projects. District-wise break up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5026/73]. The task Force on Small Scale Industries has recommended a target of 75,000 new industrial units and employment of 3.75 lakhs persons in 149 Rural Industries Project Districts, for the Fifth Five Year Plan. District-wise details are yet to be worked out.

Applications for Telephone connections in Gaya

9752. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for installing telephone connections in the District of Gaya, Nawadah of Bihar State during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) number of such applications disposed of till March, 1973; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposing of the remaining applications?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The number of applications received for telephone connections in Nawadah Exchange of Gaya District in Bihar State during 1970-71 & 1971-72 is 8 & 10 respectively.

(b) All applicants have been provided with telephone connections.

(c) Question does not arise.

Increase in Per Capita Income

9753. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how far per capita income has increased, State-wise, during the year 1972-73 as compared to the previous year; and

(b) the likely increase in the per capita income at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) information regarding the estimates of per capita State Domestic Product for the year 1972-73 has not so far been received in the Central Statistical Organisation from the State Governments.

Resentment by A.I.R. Associations against Reorganisation of A.I.R.

9754. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to reorganise the All India Radio is resented by the Associations of the All India Radio Staff Artists and the A.I.R. Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Engineering Employees;

(b) if so, whether in view of this Government propose to associate their representatives in the formulation of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. But certain representations have been received requesting that the Staff Artists' Union and the All India Radio Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Engineering Employees' Associations should be associated in the preparation of the scheme.

(b) and (c) Government do not associate staff associations in the formulation of reorganization scheme but any views which the associations may offer will be kept in mind in preparing the scheme.

Notices served on residents of Telegraph Place, New Delhi to vacate their flats

9755. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents of Telegraph Place, DIX area, New Delhi, have been served with notices to vacate their flats;

(b) if so, whether alternative accommodation has been provided to them;

(c) whether the residents have protested against it; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATOINS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter has been discussed at the highest level between Communications Ministry & Works & Housing Ministry and the best possible alternative accommodation has been arranged at Mandi House, Lodi Colony & R. K. Puram.

Enquiry Report about Children's Film Society, Bombay

9756. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry was held into the affairs of Children's Film Society, Bombay recently;

(b) whether the report has since been submitted to Government; and if so, the main outlines thereof and the action taken by Government on the basis of the report; and

(c) if report has not been submitted so far, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Yes. The report revealed a state of mismanagement in the office of the Society in Bombay.

The Chairman and the Executive Council of the Society are seized of the findings of the report and are engaged in devising steps to put its affairs on a sound footing.

F.F.C. take over of Children's Film Society

9757. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation propose to take over Children's Film Society;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c) Future set up regarding children's films is being examined.

Allocations made to States for Employment Schemes

9758. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the various States in the country during the current financial year for their employment schemes;

(b) whether this allocation will be sufficient for the States to implement the schemes fully; and

(c) whether there is any special plan for job creation in the Western Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-5027/75].

प्रति वर्ष सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय सिने-अभिनेता अभिनेत्री गायक तथा निर्देशक का चयन

9759. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय सिने अभिनेता, अभिनेत्री, गायक तथा निर्देशक का प्रतिवर्ष चयन करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए उक्त वर्गों में चुने गये सर्वश्रेष्ठ कलाकारों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके चयन का आधार क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सिने जगत को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये ऐसे कलाकारों को कोई पुरस्कार देती है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार योजना में सम्मिलित "भरत" और "उवर्शी" पुरस्कार, सर्वोत्तम गायक पुरस्कार और सर्वोत्तम निर्देशन पुरस्कार लोक प्रियता के आधार पर नहीं दिए जाते, अपितु सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में व्यावसायिक श्रेष्ठता को और बढ़ावा देने के विचार से दिए जाते हैं।

(ख) 1972 के लिए पुरस्कार इस वर्ष दिये जायेंगे। 1971 के पुरस्कार जुलाई, 1972 में श्री एम० जी० रामचन्द्रन तथा कुमारी वहीदा रहमान को अभिनय के लिये, और श्री हेमन्त कुमार और श्रीमती पी० सुशीला को पार्श्व गायन के लिए दिए गए थे। सर्वोत्तम निर्देशन का पुरस्कार श्री बी० पी० करंथ और गिरीश करनाद को दिया गया था। ये पुरस्कार, राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय समिति की सिफारिशों पर दिये जाते हैं जो तीनों प्रादेशिक समितियों के विचारों को उसके द्वारा निर्धारित श्रेष्ठता के मापदण्ड के आधार पर विचार करती है।

(घ) सर्वोत्तम अभिनेता तथा सर्वोत्तम अभिनेत्री को एक एक छोटी मूर्ति एवं प्रसंशा पत्र मिलता है तथा सर्वोत्तम पार्श्व गायक तथा पार्श्व गायिका को प्रशंस्ति चिन्ह मिलता है। सर्वोत्तम निर्देशक को 5,000 रुपए एवं प्रशस्ति चिन्ह मिलता है।

चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को और अबोहर हरियाणा को सौंपने के बारे में मंत्री का वक्तव्य

9760. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :** क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने हाल में चण्डीगढ़ में जो वक्तव्य दिया है कि जनवरी, 1975 तक चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को और अबोहर तथा फाजिल्का हरियाणा को मिल जाएंगे, इसकी कुछ तैयारियां अभी से आरम्भ हो गई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि चण्डीगढ़ के स्थानान्तरण के लिये निर्धारित समय-सीमा अभी दूर है अतः इस संबंध में कोई तैयारियां आरम्भ नहीं की गई हैं। अबोहर और फाजिल्का क्षेत्र के स्थानान्तरण के संबंध में कोई ऐसी समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

Inclusion of Dr. O. P. Behl in the Scientists' Pool

9761. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a report in the Times of India of 6th April, 1975 which contains details of Dr. O. P. Bahl's case for inclusion in the Scientists' Pool of the Government of India; and

(b) whether Government of India have studied this report and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dr. O. P. Behal was considered for selection to the Scientists' Pool in December 1962 and not in 1964 as reported in the Press. The Special Recruitment Board and the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) decided that Dr. Behl might be interviewed before making final selection. He was therefore advised to contact the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research soon after his return to India to arrange for his interview. In April, 1963, he desired that his interview might be arranged in U.S.A. This was not possible. Dr. Behl did not contact the CSIR after April, 1963.

T. V. in Ahmedabad in Fifth Plan

9762. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ahmedabad is included in the list of cities and centres where Television is proposed to be started in the mid-seventies (during the Fifth Five Year Plan); and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme laid down in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan proposals for extending Television have not yet been finalised.

संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग की परिक्षाओं में प्रश्नों का उत्तर देनें के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

9763. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के बहुत से कार्यालय तथा संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग उच्च स्तरीय पदों के अतिरिक्त निम्न स्तरीय पदों को भरने के लिये प्रतियोगी परीक्षा की व्यवस्था करते हैं और ऐसी बहुत सी परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को ऐच्छिक माध्यम के रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है ; यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग की इन्डियन मिलिट्री अकादमी तथा रेलवे आप्रेंटिसों की परिक्षाओं में सभी प्रश्न पत्र अंग्रेजी में हल करना अनिवार्य है, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख): संघ की राजभाषा के प्रश्न पर दिसम्बर, 1967 में संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित संकल्प में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई है :—

> "परीक्षाओं की भावी योजना और कार्यविधि तथा समय आदि के बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विचार मालूम करने के बाद अखिल भारतीय और उच्चतर केंन्द्रीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के लिए वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित सभी भाषाएं और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ।"

इस प्रकार, 1969 में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में शुरूआत की गई जबकि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि की भर्त्ती के लिए सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दो अनिवार्य विषयों के सम्बन्ध में निबन्ध और सामान्य ज्ञान के स्तर उत्तर लिखने के लिये, अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भाषाओं में से किसी का भी प्रयोग करने का विकल्प दिया गया । ऐसे विकल्प को और अधिक विषयों पर लागू करने का प्रश्न, अब तक प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विचाराधीन है ।

2. इसके अतिरिक्त, सन् 1964 से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा में निबन्ध और सामान्य-ज्ञान के प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर देने के लिए अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी का प्रयोग वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी गई है । वर्ष, 1971 से, आशुलिपिक परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को भी सामान्य ज्ञान के उत्तर लिखने और

आशुलिपिक परीक्षा देने के लिए हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी का विकल्प दिया गया है। सिद्धान्त रूप से यह भी मान लिया गया है कि सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा में 'अंकगणित' के प्रश्न पत्र के लिए वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की भी अनुमति दी जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग वर्ष 1974 से, अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा (बी) सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा तथा रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा की योजना में शामिल कुछ विषयों के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी को भी परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में शुरु करने के बारे में सहमत हो गया है।

3. अन्य विषयों तथा परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को विल्कप के रूप में अपनाये जाने के प्रश्न पर उपरोक्त परीक्षाओं से प्राप्त अनुभव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विचार किया जा सकेगा।

4. इंण्डियन मिलिट्री अकादमी के लिए प्रवेश परीक्षा तथा विशेष श्रेणी रेलवे अप्रेंटिसों कीं परीक्षा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार ली जाती हैं, जिसके अन्तर्गत सभी प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है। इण्डियन मिलिट्री अकादमी के लिए प्रवेश परीक्षा के बारे में प्रशासनिक रूप से संबन्धित रक्षा मंत्रालय से ऐसा पता चला है कि हाल ही में एक निर्णय लिया गया है कि हिन्दी या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग की अनुमति देना सम्भव नहीं होगा, क्योकि कमीशन-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण के दौरान दिये जाने वाले अनुदेश अंग्रेजी में होते हैं और इसके साथ ही साथ इन अधिकारियों के कैडेट को अकादमी में दिये जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएं अभी उन्हें अंग्रेजी में ही उपलब्ध हैं। लिखित परीक्षाओं को छोड़कर सेवा सलेक्शन बोर्ड द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक रूप में प्रयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है। तथापि, इण्डियन मिलिट्री अकादमी परीक्षा में हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को अपनाने से सम्बन्धित पूर्ण प्रश्न पर वर्ष 1974 में समीक्षा की जाएगी। जहां तक विशेष श्रेणी रेलवे अप्रेंटिसों की परीक्षा का सम्बन्ध है रेलवे मंत्रालय, जो इस मामले में प्रशासनिक, रूप से सम्बद्ध है से पता चला है कि पैराग्राफ 1 तथा 2 में उल्लिखित अन्य परीक्षाओं के बारे में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की शुरुआत से प्राप्त अनुभव की समीक्षा होने तक, उन्होंने इस परीक्षा के लिए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को माध्यम के रूप में नहीं अपनाया है। विशेष श्रेणी रेलवे अप्रेंटिसों की परीक्षा में कुछ प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में देने के विकल्प के प्रश्न पर भी रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले हिन्दी में लिखे पत्रों का हिन्दी में उत्तर देना

9764. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशानुसार हिन्दी में लिखे गये पत्र का हिन्दी में ही उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिये, परन्तु इन आदेशों का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में दिये गये आदेशों का पालन कराने के लिये कोई दृढ़ कदम उठाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). आदेश मौजूद है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जायें। तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टों से जो सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त होती हैं प्रकट होता है कि अधिकांशतः इन आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

सीमेंन्ट व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण

9765. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री राम भगत पासवान :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सीमेन्ट व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारियों की गृह मंत्रालय में प्रतिनियुक्ति

9766. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में मध्य प्रदेश से प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारियों को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मंहगाई वेतन पर घोषित मकान किराये भत्ते और नगर-भत्ते का लाभ नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई वेतन पर पहले से दिये गये मकान किराये भत्ते और नगर भत्ते की धन राशि को उन के वेतन से काटा जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों के वेतन से इस कटौती को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Daylight Robbery in Naya Bazar, Delhi

9767. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Patriot" dated 6th April, 1973 under the heading "Daylight robbery, shopkeepers allege police inaction";

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take against those police personnel responsible in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The complaint lodged with the police alleged robbery of Rs. 18 only. A case has been registered and is under investigation. One of the alleged culprits has stated that a grain dealer spat at him and when he objected he was beaten up and the complaint of robbery was subsequently fabricated.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement of Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on Reorienting the Police Recruitment System

9768. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Minister of State in the Ministry said recently in Delhi, that Government were considering a proposal to reorient the police recruitment system Scientifically with methods recommended by the Police Training Committee; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among other things, the committee has made recommendations regarding the system of recruitment to the police. The recommendations are under examination of the Central and the State Governments.

Orissa Land Bill

9769. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have forwarded Orissa Land Bill to the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bill is being examined by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Implementation of Agreement reached between Indian Space Research Organisation and USSR Academy of Sciences

9770. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences have reached an agreement on the detailed working procedures to be followed for the implementation of the agreement reached on 10th May last year; and

(b) if so, whether U.S.S.R. delegation visited India in the month of April, 1973 and if so, what are the broad outlines of the agreement reached; and

(c) when it is likely to take effect?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A delegation of USSR Academy of Sciences visited India in March-April, 1973. Detailed working procedures were agreed upon for the efficient and expeditious implementation of the Agreement signed between Indian Space Research Organisation and Academy of Sciences of USSR for the launching of an Indian satellite with the aid of a Soviet rocket carrier from a Soviet Cosmodrome.

(c) Work on the project which was started in the middle of 1972 is continuing.

योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिये एक अलग विभाग खोलना

9771. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना के अमल के लिये योजना आयोग में कोई अलग विभाग खोला जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब से कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों के अन्तर्गत यह योजना में सम्मिलित परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन अथवा कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रत्यक्षत: उत्तरदायी नहीं है। अत: योजना आयोग में योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अलग से कोई सेल नहीं खोला जा रहा है। पांचवीं योजना की दृष्टिकोण दस्तावेज में ऐसे मुख्य क्षेत्रों का वर्णन किया गया है जिनमें मुख्य प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों द्वारा योजना के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार किया जा सके। परियोजनाओं का प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनके कार्यान्वयन का एक पद्धतिबद्ध रीति से लगातार प्रबोधन किया जाय। इन कार्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना आयोग एक उच्च स्तरीय प्रबोधन तथा मूल्यांकन एकक स्थापित करने, उद्योग तथा खनिज प्रभाग और परियोजना मूल्यांकन प्रभाग का पुनर्गठित करने तथा समुचित रूप से सुदृढ़ करने का विचार कर रहा है ताकि परियोजना का समुचित मूल्यांकन, अभिनिर्धारण तथा कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इससे संबंधित प्रस्तावों की छानबीन की जा रही है।

भारत में 1971-72 और 1972-73 में देवनागरी लिपि में बुक किये गये तार

9772. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में देवनागरी लिपि में भेजे जाने के लिए भारत के विभिन्न डाकघरों में कितने तार बुक किये गये ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुणा) : भारत में देवनागरी लिपि में वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान बुक किए गए तारों की कुल संख्या क्रमश: 9,38,777 और 11,13,349 थी।

मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल घाटी को खेती योग्य बनाना

9773. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग द्वारा मध्य-प्रदेश की चम्बल घाटी को खेती योग्य भूमि बनाने के लिए एक नई योजना बनाई जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1973-74 में इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) :(क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर-प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों में चम्बल घाटी के डाकूग्रस्त क्षेत्र के व्यापक विकास का सुझाव देने के लिए 1971 में सरकार द्वारा गठित संयुक्त सचिवों की समति ने इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए व्यापक योजनाएं तैयार करने हेतु चार कार्यकारी दल बनाये थे । एक कार्यकारी दल का सम्बन्ध घाटियों के सुधार से था । इसने अब अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी हैं । रिपोर्ट सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों, कृषि मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग के परामर्श में सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Appointment of S.C. and S.T. Candidates in Postal Department

9774. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal Department maintains the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes intact; and

(b how many recruitments have been made during last two years, zone-wise, how many S.C. and S.T. candidates have been appointed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) The bulk of recruitment in the P&T Department is made in Class III *viz* in the clerical Telephone operator/telegraphists cadres. The direct recruitment to these cadres is made twice in a year. Last year a special drive to fill up vacancies reserved for S.C./S.T. with a view to make good the shortfall in the quota reserved for them was made by conducting a special recruitment. Recruitment in Class IV is made as and when required.

A statement showing the total number of candidates recruited in class III and IV and the number of S.C's and S.T's among them during the years 1971 and 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-5028/173.]

News-Item Entitled "Evaluation Cell in Planning Body"

9775. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the Times of India dated the 15th April, 1973 under the caption "Evaluation Cell in Planning body";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) in which particular sector evaluation cell would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal is under consideration to set up in Planning Commission a high level Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with the two-fold object of

(i) continuous monitoring of the progress of the economy in the Key Sectors such as Steel, Power, Oil, Fertilizers Irrigation etc. and

(ii) analysing in depth the data regarding the implementation of projects in these sectors.

Issue of licences for rice mills in Manipur

9776. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of licences were issued for rice mills in Manipur during the year 1972-73;

(b) if so, the total number of licences issued and their break up M.L.A. Constituency-wise;

(c) Whether Government are aware that there was serious public criticism about the manner in which the licences were issued during the said period;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review the matter after a thorough enquiry; and

(e) when the review is likely to materialize?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). Rice Milling industry is controlled by the Government of India under the Rice Milling Industries (Regulation Act, 1958) and the rules framed thereunder. This Act is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, who, however, have delegated the power to grant permits and licences for the installation and operation of rice mills, to the State Governments who are administering the Act. The information asked for is not available in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Industrial Loans and Grants given by Manipur Government to Industrialists

9777. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of industrial loans and grants issued by the Government of Manipur during the year 1972-73 and the names of the recipients;

(b) whether Government are aware of the serious allegations against the manner in which the transactions concerning these grants and loans were made;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to conduct a thorough investigation into the matter;

(d) whether the Government of Manipur received complaints from bonafide industrialists that their cases were neglected while doubtful cases were entertained; and

(e) if so, the Government of Manipur's reactions to these complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (e). Government have no information about Industrial loans and grants issued by Manipur Government. However, during the year 1972-73 the State Level Committee of Manipur sanctioned a sum of Rs. 23,069 to 9 industrial units in the State under 10 per cent outright grants or subsidy scheme. A statement containing the list of the industrial units to whom the subsidy has been sanctioned is attached. The Government have not received any complaints against the manner of sanctioning loans or subsidy under this scheme.

Statement

Name of the Industrial Unit	Subsidy Sanctioned
1. M/S Manipur Poultry Feed Products Churachandpur	Rs. 1,063 exclusive value of land
2. M/S Manipur Diesel Mantripukhri	Rs. 3,609 exclusive value of land and building
3. M/s Swaraj Printing Press, Uripok	Rs. 2,702 exclusive value of building
4. M/s Manipur Tyre Works, M.G. Avenue Imphal	Rs. 7,979 exclusive value of land which is old land & cost of building for which no vouchers are produced
5. M/s Mnipur Textiles, Kongba Mandeibam Leikai Imphal, Imphal	Rs. 2,555 exclusive value of land & building
6. M/S Imphal Cycle Part Manufacturing & Assembling C.S. Ltd., Wangkhei, Imphal	Rs. 2,153 exclusive value of land & building
7. M/s G.C. Press, Churachandpur	Rs. 1,156 exclusive value of land and building
8. L. Mani Singh Keisham thong, Imphal	Rs. 150
9. M/s Narayan Printing & Stationery Industry, Wahengbam Leikai, Imphal	Rs. 1,702 exclusive value of building
Total .	Rs. 23,069·00

Appointment of Police Constables and Office Peons in Manipur

9778. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Manipur appointed a number of police constables and office peons during the year 1972-73;

(b) if so, the number of such appointments category-wise and whether there was public criticism about malpractices suspected to have been committed in these levels; and

(c) whether Government are considering to review some of the appointments in the light of the wide public criticism on the issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 347 Constables and 114 Office Peons were appointed. There was some public criticism in regard to these appointments in a section of the press.

(c) As a result of the fall of the last Ministry some of the Peons became surplus and therefore their appointments are being revitwed.

Manipuri Bulletin over A.I.R., Delhi

9779. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering introduction of Manipuri Bulletin in the Delhi Station of A.I.R.; and

(b) if so, when it will be introduced and what will be the duration of the bulletin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Requirement of Cocoon Seeds in Mysore

9780. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of a total cocoon seeds requirement worth 20 crores, Mysore State alone needed 15 crores, worth whereas not even 5 crore worth of seeds were being given to the sericulturists in the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The annual requirement of silkworm seeds of Mysore State which is 15 crores Dfls is being fully met through Government grainages and licenced seed preparers.

(b) Does not arise.

Generation of Additional Employment Opportunities and assuring minimum facilities to the bulk of the population during 1973-74

9781. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made provision in the annual plan for 1973-74 to stress generation of additional employment opportunities and ensuring minimum facilities with regard to education, housing and drinking water to the bulk of the population; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amounts provided for the various programmes are as follows: —

	Rs. crores
A. *Education*	
(*i*) Provision for elementary education in the State Plans	67·00
(*ii*) Special Central assistance for expansion and improvement in the quality of primary education	30·00
B. *Employment Schemes* : Special Central assistance	
(*i*) Continuing schemes for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72	33·00
(*ii*) Special Employment Schemes in States & Union Territories	27·00 (State Governments are expected to provide an equal matching contribution

		Rs crores
B. Employment Schemes (Specirl Centanl Assistnnce)	:	
(*iii*) Half a Million Jobs Programme for Educated		100·00
(*iv*) Crash Schemo for Rural Employment		50·00
(*v*) Small Farmers Devolopment Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers		20·00
(*vi*) Drought Prone Areas Programme		22·00
C. Rural Home Sites . . .		5·00
D. Slum Improvement . .		15·00
E. Accollerated Programme of Rural Water Supply		15·00

State-wise allocations for these programmes are yet to be finalised by Planning Commission and the Central Ministries.

Declaration of Assets and Liabilities by Class III Employees

9782. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ask all Class III employees in the Central Government to declare their assets and liabilities in future; and

(b) if so, the justification for such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) In pursuance of Rule 18 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, under which every Government servant, other than a Class IV Government servant, is required to submit a return of assets and liabilities, an order has been issued by the Government prescribing the form of assets and liabilities to be submitted by all Government servants including Class III, but excluding Class IV Government servants. However, in so far as Class III Government servants are concerned, provision exists in the rules for granting exemption to specific categories of Class III Government servants from the requirement of submitting return of assets and liabilities wherever it is considered that such returns may not be necessary.

(b) Rule 18 referred to above was framed in the light of the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, as one of the measures designed to ensure integrity in Public Services.

Statement of West Bengal Chief Minister on Role Played by Foreign Powers

9783. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal in a public speech at Calcutta on the 24th March, 1973 warned the people that some foreign powers and a section of monopolists are conspiring against the Centre and the State of West Bengal to unsettle the political and economic stability of the country and the State; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to combat this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

Development of Backward Areas in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and North Eastern States

9784. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken by Government to provide adequate financial assistance for the development of backward areas in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and North Eastern States;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received from these Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, Centre's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) During the Fourth Plan Central assistance to the States is being provided on the basis of an objective formula evolved by the National Development Council and it is being released in the form of block loans and block grants for the Plan as a whole and not for any specific areas or schemes.

(b) In 1973-74, out of these States, (West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and North-Eastern States) the following two State Governments have proposed the allocation of special assistance for the areas mentioned below:

(Rs. lakhs)

(i) West-Bengal—Darjeeling Hill Areas	5·00
North Bengal	6·85
Jhargram Areas (Midnapur) .	10·00
Sunderbans areas . . .	35·00
Haldia	5·00
	81·85

(ii) Bihar—Additional proposals amounting to Rs. 32.86 crores have been received from the State Government for development of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas area for 1973-74.

(c) As regards West Bengal, the Central Government has agreed to the provision of Rs. 81.85 lakhs proposed by the State Government as integral part of the State's Annual Plan 1973-74. The above mentioned proposals received from Bihar Government are under examination in the Planning Commission.

Industrial Survey of Sunderbans' Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

9785. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial survey was conducted in the Sunderban and in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, Districts in the last three years to evaluate industrial potentialities in these areas; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the measures taken by Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Under the 16 point programme an industrial survey of all the districts of West Bengal was carried out by the State Directorate of Small Scale Industries in 1971 and necessary follow up action taken by the State Government. As regards the district of Santhal Parganas, the joint institutional study team of the IDBI carried out a techno economic survey of Bihar, covering the entire State on which follow up action is being taken by the Committee of Direction in consultation with the State Government.

Benefits to Government Employees on Transfer to Public Undertakings

9786. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees either transferred or given assignment in public undertakings are automatically entitled to ll benefits of their past services in the Government in regard to pension, Contributory Provident Fund, leave and other benefits and privileges;

(b) if so, whether employees of the Government who are either transferred to or are given assignment in an autonomous organisation in the Government are denied of similar benefits and privileges, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remove such discriminatory policy in regard to their employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Government servants deputed in the public interest to public sector undertakings and other autonomous bodies and who are permanently absorbed in these bodies are entitled to *pro-rata* retirement benefits and the benefits of carry forward of leave. The *pro-rata* retirement benefits are payable from the date of absorption to a Government servant absorbed in a public sector Undertaking whereas in the case of a Government servant absorbed in an autonomous body the *pro-rata* retirement benefits are payable from the date he would have become eligible to seek voluntary retirement from Government service in accordance with the rules applicable to him or from the date of absorption, whichever is later.

(c) Since absorptions in autonomous bodies stand on a different footing from those in public sector undertakings, parity of treatment in these two categories of cases is not considered necessary.

Feature Film 'Five Past Five' approved by Film Censor Board

9787. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to states:

(a) whether the feature film, 'Five past five' was approved by the Censor Board and was shown at some places;

(b) whether a notice has been served upon the Producer to show-cause why it should not be banned; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this show-cause notice and what decision has been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The film was the subject of a question in Parliament on 27-11-69. Subsequently the Government viewed this film again and have asked the producers to show cause why it should not be considered to contravene the provisions of Section 5(B)(i) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. A decision in the matter has not yet been taken.

Strengthening of Planning Boards in States

9788. Dr. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints that some State Planning Boards are not adequately equipped to discharge the work entrusted to them;

(b) whether some Boards do not have adequate staff to do the technical work; and

(c) if so, whether centre is taking any steps to strengthen such Planning Boards in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is aware of the fact that the Planning machinery in many States requiries strengthening. In recognition of this, it has been proposed that the State Planning departments should be reorganised, if necessary with the induction of additional technical personnel, into functional units to deal with the problems of Perspective Planning, Project Appraisal, Monitoring & Evaluation, Area Planning and Plan Coordination. It is envisaged that the reorganised and strengthened Planning Departments would perform the function of the technical and secretariat wings of the State Planning Boards. It has been agreed that the Central Government would reimburse the States upto two-thirds of the additional expenditure on the strengthening of the State Planning Machinery on the lines of the above-mentioned proposals.

Increase in expenditure on Planning Machinery at the Centre

9789. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on the Planning machinery at the Centre has been on the increase year after year;

(b) if so, what is the total increase registered in the expenditure on central planning apparatus in the last three years;

(c) what is the estimated expenditure for the current year; and

(d) how much this is expected to increase in the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) There is only marginal increase in such expenditure.

(b) The total increase registered in the expenditure on Central Planning apparatus in the last three years is as under:—

1970-71 = Rs. 11·61 lakhs (as compared to 1969-70)

1971-72 = Rs. 3·91 lakhs (as compared to 1970-71)

1972-73 = Rs. 12·37 lakhs (as compared to 1971-72)

(c) Rs. 183.50 lakhs.

(d) It is difficult to assess, at this stage, the increase in expenditure in the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Installation of Telephones in Jamnagar

9790. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephones in Jamnagar;

(b) the number of applications received for new connections during the year 1972-73;

(c) the number of new telephones installed during the year 1972-73; and

(d) the number of applications still pending and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 2849.

(b) 711.

(c) 614.

(d) 1147. Due to shortage of exchange, cable capacity and linestores.

Panel Calls for Industrial Land Development Body in Delhi

9791. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in *Indian Express* dated 4th April, 1973 under the heading "Panel calls for Industrial land development body"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). An industrial panel was set up by the Delhi Administration under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive Councillor, to examine the difficulties being faced by industries in Delhi and to evolve a short term and long term plan for accelerating industrial growth in the Union Territory. One of the recommendations of the industrial panel was the setting up of an Industrial Land Development Corporation. The report of the Industrial Panel has however yet to be submitted to the Delhi Administration.

Representations from the residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for their inclusion in the List of Scheduled Castes

9792. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a number of representations from the residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to include them in the list of Schedule Castes;

(b) if so, whether those persons particularly migrants and new settlers will be regarded as or included in the list of Scheduled Castes before the de-limitation of seats for the House of the People is considered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A few representations have been received.

(b) and (c). No section of the population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is suffering from tangible handicaps resulting from the practice of untouchability. There is therefore no proposal for regarding any sections of the residents as Scheduled Castes.

Transfer of Inventions Promotion Board to Research Development Corporation

9793. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inventions Promotion Board has been transferred to National Research Development Corporation; and

(b) what are the reasons of not transferring D.G.T.D. and Imports Substitution Board from Department of Industrial Development to Department of Science and Technology.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Directorate General of Technical Development is the technical wing of the Ministry of Industrial Development and performs several important development and regulatory functions for the implementation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Import substitution is also the responsibility of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Accordingly, D.G.T.D. and the Board for Awards on Import Substitution have not been transferred to the Department of Science and Technology.

Post Offices of various categories opened in Cooch Behar

9794. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices of various categories opened in the District of Cooch Behar during the last three years;

(b) how many more cases are still pending finalisation and sanctioning;

(c) the number of representations so far received by the Ministry to open Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, PSOs in the District of Cooch Behar, West Bengal; and

(d) the reasons for delay in according sanction in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(*a*)

Year	No. of P. Os opened	
	Branch Post Offices	Sub Post Offices
1970-71	2	Nil
1971-72	4	1
1972-73	4	Nil

(*b*) 15

(*c*) Representations received for

Opening of Post offices . .	15
Opening of Telegraph Offices .	3
Opening of P.COs. . . .	2

(d) Post Offices

Examination of these proposals for opening of new Post Offices involves verification of income and cost of both the parent and proposed post offices, distance and population etc. The proposals are under examination.

Telegraph Offices

2 proposals for telegraph offices are still under examination. One Telegraph Office has been sanctioned and will start functioning shortly.

Public Call Offices

Both the proposals have been sanctioned.

Distribution of Cement produced by Factories of Cement Corporation of India

9795. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry issued instructions in January, 1973 to the Cement Corporation of India that the distribution work of cement produced by the Factories of Cement Corporation of India should be taken over by CCI itself with effect from 1st April, 1973;

(b) whether the Cement Corporation of India has not taken any step towards this and the distribution of cement is still in the hands of private parties; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the Ministry's orders and allowing private parties to do the distribution work and the action Government contemplates to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Cement Corporation of India has not yet been able to take over the distribution work of the cement produced by their factories, as certain procedural formalities like the issue of notice for the termination of existing arrangements with regional distributors, opening of regional offices, recruitment of staff etc. have to be completed before the actual take over. These are being examined by the Corporation.

P&T Offices in Backward Areas

9796. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI BAKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the general policies of Government to give renewed concessions to backward areas in regard to conditions of minimum revenue of Post and Telegraph centres, Government have listed the backward areas for the purpose; and

(b) if so, whether District of Ratnagiri, Maharashtra has been included in this list of backward areas for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Percentage of Gross National Product spent on Research and Development

9797. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the percentage of Gross National Product spent every year on Research and Development;

(b) how does it compare with that of U.K. and U.S.S.R.; and

(c) whether the expenditure on Research and Development is commensurate with the growing needs of Science and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The R&D expenditure as percentage of the GNP during the past few years was:

Year	R & D expenditure as percent of GNP
1958-59	0·23
1965-66	0·39
1968-69	0·44
1969-70	0·44
1970-71	0·48
1971-72	0·54

(b) The comparative figures of the R&D expenditure for India, U.K. and U.S.S.R. are:

Country	Year	R&D expenditure as % of GNP	Year	R&D expenditure as % GNP
India	1965	0·34	1969	0·44
U.K.	1965	2·3	1966	2·4
U.S.S.R.	1964	2·5	1969	3·8

(c) No, Sir. But the Government is allocating increased amount of funds for R&D and has accepted that the National investment of R&D during the Fifth Plan would be such that a figure in the general neighbourhood of 1 per cent of the G.N.P. for R&D is likely to be achieved in the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Lathi-charge on women satyagrahis at Apanigada, Andhra Pradesh by Central Reserve Police

9798. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police resorted to lathi-charge on peaceful women satyagrahis including a pregnant woman at Apanigada;

(b) whether there is a demand for the institution of judicial enquiry to investigate into the matter; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government have no such information. However, facts are being ascertained.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना

9799. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 30 अप्रैल तक राज्य वार पेंशन के लिए आवेदन करने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) 30 अप्रैल, 1973 तक जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की मंजूरी दी गई है उनकी राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) पेंशन की मंजूरी मिलने के बाद भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की राशि मिलने में असाधारण विलम्ब होता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने इस विलम्ब का निवारण करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). एक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी को पात्र पाये जाने के बाद संबंधित क्षेत्र/राज्य के लेखा प्राधिकारियों को पेंशन स्वीकृत करने का आदेश दिया जाता है । साथ ही स्वतंत्रता सेनानी को संबंधित प्राधिकारियों की आवश्यक दस्तावेज भेजने की सलाह दी जाती है । पेंशन लेने का अपेक्षित अधिकार जारी करना स्वतंत्रता सेनानी से इन दस्तावेजों की प्राप्ति पर निर्भर करता है । आमतौर पर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी को दी जानेवाली पेंशन के पहले भुगतान में चार पांच हफ्ते लगते हैं । किन्तु लेखा प्राधिकारियों से शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पेंशन का भुगतान करने हेतु अनुदेश जारी करने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है ।

विवरण

राज्य	30-4-1973 तक प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र	स्वीकृत आवेदन पत्र
अंडेमान और निकोबार	7	–
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	9,139	2,076
अरुनाचल प्रदेश	–	–
असम	4,420	847
बिहार	12,756	3,264
चण्डीगढ़	135	37
दिल्ली	2,127	901
गोवा	1,106	182
गुजरात	4,117	1,011
हरियाणा	3,770	507
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,351	58
जम्मू व काश्मीर	902	74
केरल	4,751	649
मध्य प्रदेश	3,973	791
महाराष्ट्र	12,196	5,394
मणिपुर	244	14
मेघालय	96	30

विवरण

राज्य	30-4-1973 तक प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र	स्वीकृत आवेदन पत्र
मिजोरम		2
मैसूर	9,250	1,749
नागालैण्ड	2	—
उड़ीसा	3,909	1,507
पांडिचेरी	387	147
पंजाब	10,934	1,621
राजस्थान	1,696	220
तमिलनाडु	10,085	1,872
त्रिपुरा	900	83
उत्तर प्रदेश	19,292	5,917
पश्चिम बंगाल	14,631	3,210
जोड़	1,32,178	32,163

Utilisation of Capacity of Gouripur Container and Closure, Naihati (West Bengal)

9800. PROF. MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state: what steps have been taken by Government to use the full production capacity of the Gouripur Container and Closure (Naihati, District-24-Parganas) after its take-over by them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The order for taking over the management of Messrs Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta, was issued on 29-11-72, and its management was actually taken over on 4-12-72. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was appointed as its "authorised person". Till 9-2-73, arrangements were made for putting the plant and machinery in shape. Organisational positions to run the factory and the office were filled up. Actual production started only from 11-2-73, and has been gradually increasing. Efforts are continuing to obtain more raw materials so that production in the different shops starts and increases. Efforts are also being made to improve the order-book position.

आकाशवाणी के रांची केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों में व्याप्त असंतोष

9801. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के रांची केन्द्र की कार्याप्रणाली को लेकर वहां के कर्मचारियों में घोर असन्तोष है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनके पास बार-बार ज्ञापन भेजे गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). केन्द्र निदेशक के विरुद्ध शिकायतें, जिनमें भ्रष्टाचार तथा दुर्व्यवहार के आरोप थे, प्राप्त हुई। इनकी जांच की जा रही है।

संसद्-सदस्यों और राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दिया जाना

9802. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री संसद्-सदस्यों और राज्य-विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दिए जान के बारे में 21 मार्च, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4118 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के राज्य-वार नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने पेंशन के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) अब तक 13 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। ये सब संसद सदस्यों के हैं। उनके नामों तथा राज्यों का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) इस आशय की घोषणा के तुरन्त बाद कि उनकी वार्षिक आय 5000 रुपये से कम हो गई है, इन सभी मामलों में तथा इसके बाद के ऐसे मामलों में पेंशन स्वीकृत की जाएगी। किन्तु यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि वे पात्रता की अन्य शर्तें पूरी करते हों।

विवरण

नाम	राज्य
1. श्री एस० बी० गीरी, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
2. श्री भोला प्रसाद, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	बिहार
3. श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	बिहार
4. श्री बालाचन्द्रा मैनन संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	केरल
5. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	मध्य प्रदेश
6. श्री जगननाथ राव जोशी, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	मध्य प्रदेश
7. श्री टी० डी० कम्बले संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	महाराष्ट्र
8. श्री के० वालाधानधयोथम संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	तमिल नाडु
9. श्री एम० कल्याणसुन्दरन संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	तमिल नाडु
10. श्री एन० के० कृष्णन संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	तमिल नाडु
11. श्री अनन्त प्रसाद धूसिया संस सदस्य (लोक सभा)	उत्तर प्रदेश
12. श्री दभूपेश गुप्त संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	पश्चिम बंगाल
13. डा० रानेन सेन, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	पश्चिम बंगाल

सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्ति

9803. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :**
श्री डी० बी० चन्नगौडा।

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उन के मंत्रालय के अधीन सीमा सुरक्षा दल तथा केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस में राजपत्रित तथा अन्य पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) विशेषत: इन जातियों के अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किये जाने के विचार से इस प्रकार के बलों में चयन प्रणाली क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना सहज उपलब्ध नहीं है, एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Demolition of unauthorised Jhuggis in Malviya Nagar

9804. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lt. Governor, Delhi had received an application signed by Shri Giraj Prasad Garg and others in respect of the construction of unauthoristd jhuggis on the Government land near Block 'F' in Malviya Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) where the S.H.O. Malviya Nagar S.P., South Delhi received the above complaint but did nothing; and

(c) if so, the action taken to demolish the unauthorised jhuggis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The S.H.O., Malviya Nagar and S.P., South Delhi received the complaint and enquiries were made.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority.

Report on Ferozabad and Varanasi Riots

9805. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4934 on 28th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the enquiry from Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The report of the enquiry is still under the consideration of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and has not yet been forwarded to the Central Government.

Rape of tribal girls in Gonda, Uttar Pradesh

9806. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2306 on 7th March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the facts have since been ascertained from the State Government;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Adivasi men, women and girls from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are engaged by contractors to work as labourers in the Brick kilns located in Gonda District. During the last three years no report of alleged rape of any Adivasi girl has been lodged with the District Police nor has there been any complaint to the effect that the Adivasi girls were being brought through deceitful means.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of licences to Private Sector for Paper and Cement Projects

9807. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1971-72, to private sector parties for paper and cement projects;

(b) whether some of them have not been utilised;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether any new policy has also been framed in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAV KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of licences issued during 1971-72 to private sector parties for paper and cement projects is 24 and 12 respectively.

(b) and (c). Some of these licences have been implemented and others are under implementation. The normal gestation period in respect of paper and cement industry is about 4-5 years.

(d) and (e). No new policy has been formulated. But a close watch on the implementation of the licences is being kept through periodical reviews.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का विकास

9808. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक विशेष योजना बनाने के बारे में योजना आयोग को कहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस योजना में बिहार, बंगाल और आसाम के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को शामिल किया जा रहा है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और असम के क्षेत्रों सहित आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास दृष्टिकोण पर विचार किया जा रहा है । आदिम जाति क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम को पुनर्गठित करके व्यवहार्य बड़ी प्रशासनिक इकाइयां बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि लघु सिंचाई, कृषि, विपणन, उच्च शिक्षा, तथा अन्य विकास कार्यक्रमों के निवेश को प्रभावशाली रूप से उपयोग में लाया जा सके । विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों से इन क्षेत्रों के लिए धन दिया जाएगा । न्यूनतम आवश्यकता से संबंधित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा, चिकित्सा-स्वास्थ्य

रक्षा, पोषण, पेयजल की आपूर्ति तथा अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं को प्राथमिकता प्रदान की जाएगी।

राज्यों का दौरा करने वाले केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के लिए सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध

9809. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो केन्द्रीय मंत्री, सर्व श्री बहुगुणा और सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद 9 अप्रैल, 1973 को एक कालेज में हुई बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये इलाहाबाद गये थे ;

(ख) क्या किसी ने उन पर गोली चलाई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के लिये, जब वे दौरे पर होते हैं, सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध करती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कैसे और यदि नहीं, तो इस के कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान् 9 अप्रैल, 1973 को हुए सी० एम० पी० कालेज, इलाहाबाद के छात्र संघ के वार्षिक समारोह में एक छात्र ने सभा में गड़बड़ करने के लिए हवा में गोली चलाई

(ग) और (घ). दौरे के समय केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्री की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रबन्ध उस राज्य सरकार/प्रशासन द्वारा किये जाते हैं जिनके क्षेत्राधिकार में वह होते हैं।

Issue of licences to Monopoly Houses of Birla, Tata and Goenka

9810. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI:

Will the minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new licences have been given to monopoly houses of Birlas, Tata and Goenka to expand their units or to start new projects during 1972 and upto March, 1973;

(b) the total value of these licences;

(c) whether some applications for expansion licences from these groups of firms are still pending for disposal; and

(d) if so, the number thereof from each group and the value thereof and whether before granting expansion, these applications are thoroughly scrutinised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The number of licences issued for the establishment of a new undertaking, for effecting substantial expansion of an existing undertaking and for the manufacture of new article(s) to concerns belonging to or controlled by Birla, Tata and Goenka groups during the period from 1-1-1972 to 31-3-1973 was as follows:—

Number of licences issued

	For New undertaking	For Substantial Expansion	For New Article
Birla		3	3
Tata		4	
Goenka	..	..	..

(b) The capacities of these licences were fixed in physical terms and not in terms of value of production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The number of applications for expansion licences which are still pending for disposal in respect of the Birla, Tata and Goenka groups is given below:—

Birla	18
Tata	6
Goenka	6

Industrial licence applications are generally made and considered in terms of physical capacities and not values. These applications are thoroughly scrutinised before final decisions are taken thereon.

Benefits provided to freedom fighters in Delhi Administration

9811. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters working in the Delhi Administration;

(b) since when they have been working there; and

(c) what special benefits and preferential avenues of promotion are provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Five.

(b) The Delhi Administration have reported that two of them have been working since 1952, the third joined in 1957 and fourth and fifth in 1961 and 1962 respectively.

(c) No special benefits or preferential avenues of promotion are reported to have been provided to these employees.

पांचवीं योजना में योजना का आधार गांव को इकाई मानना

9812. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पांचवी योजना का आधार गांव को इकाई मानकर योजना बनाना है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में प्रस्तावों की रूपरेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : काफी पहले ही यह स्वीकार किया जा चुका है कि विकास का प्रभावशाली आधार यह है कि नीचे के स्तर से आयोजना की जाय । केन्द्र ने बार-बार यह दोहराया है कि विकास कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो कि बाहर से या ऊपर से आ जाता है, अपितु प्रत्येक राज्य, जिला, स्थान तथा समुदाय अपने संसाधनों तथा क्षमताओं को विकसित करने के लिए जो कुछ करता है वही विकास है । इस दृष्टिकोण का सारतत्व यह है कि ऐसी भावना का प्रसार किया जाय कि सभी पहल करें, निर्णय करें, सहभागी बनें तथा समान रूप से उत्तरदायित्वों का भार वहन करें ।

राज्यों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपनी आयोजन क्षमताओं को बढ़ायें तथा योजना निर्माण की समग्र प्रक्रिया में लोगों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए तरीके ईजाद करें ।

उनसे यह अनुरोध भी किया गया है कि वे उन क्षेत्रों में भी जिला योजना बनाना प्रारंभ करें जिनमें योजना निर्माण के विभिन्न चरणों में परामर्श करने हेतु कृषिविज्ञों, सहकारी समितियों, उद्यमियों तथा संबंधित क्षेत्रों से लिए गये सुविज्ञ व्यक्तियों का चुनाव किया गया है ।

पिछड़े वर्ग के कल्याण पर व्यय की गई धनराशि

9813. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत देश के विशेष पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए विशेष धनराशि खर्च करने से उस पिछड़ी जाति के लोग आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें ;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास विभिन्न पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए एक सम्पूर्ण योजना है जिसके द्वारा उन इलाकों का पिछड़ापन विशेष कार्यों के लिये विशेष धनराशि व्यय करके दूर किया जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है और किस-किस राज्य के लिए कितनी धन राशि की और किस-किस काम के लिये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री फ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) पिछड़े वर्ग की योजना के कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य तीन वर्गों अर्थात् अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और विमुक्त खानाबदोष व अर्ध खानाबदोश जन जातियों के कल्याण है । इन्हें एक वर्ग के रूप में समझा जाता है और किसी विशेष जाति अथवा जनजाति के लिए कोई पृथक योजनाएं नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने राज्यों में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए योजनाओं को कार्यरूप दे रही हैं । केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों तथा ऋणों द्वारा दी जाती है । किन्तु कोई धन राशि किसी विशेष पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष रूप से नियत नहीं की जाती है ।

स्मृति डाक टिकटें जारी करनें की कसोटी

9814. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संचार विभाग देश में विशेष अवसरों पर प्रतिष्ठित नेताओं की स्मृति में डाक टिकटें जारी करता है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कसौटी क्या है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष स्मृति टिकटों पर कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) 1972 में किन प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों को स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी की गई ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां । विशेष-स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धांत सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT–5029/73)

(ख) यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) सभा पटल पर रख गये विवरण में एक सूची संलग्न है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT–5029/73]

सभी शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार

9815. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 13 अप्रैल, 1973 के "हिन्दुस्तान में" 'इस वर्ष के अन्त तक कोई शिक्षित बेकार नहीं रहेगा–श्री धारिया' शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या योजनाएं बनाई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह जाहिर है कि मंत्री के कथन को तोड़-मरोड़ कर बताया गया है । जो स्कीमें बनाई जा चुकी हैं अथवा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई जा रही हैं तथा जिनके संबंध में टिप्पणी की गई थी, उन सबका उद्देश्य रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों पर 31-12-1972 को दर्ज लगभग 33 लाख शिक्षित बेरोजगारों में से 1973–74 में पांच लाख शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न करना है । इन स्कीमों का वर्गीकरण इस प्रकार किया जा सकता है :—

(1) स्वयं-रोजगार कार्यक्रम ;

(2) पांचवी योजना के पहले वर्ष में जो नये रोजगार सुलभ होंगे उनमें नियमित रोजगार हेतु लोगों को तैयार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम,

(3) निजी क्षेत्र तथा सहकारी समितियों द्वारा इंजीनियरिंग डिग्री/डिप्लोमा वालों, वास्तुकलाविदों तथा अन्य विशेष रूप से योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को इमदादी रोजगार ।

सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

विवरण

मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त

रोजगार कार्यक्रम ऐसे होने चाहिं कि उनका वर्तमान विकास कार्यक्रमों अथवा पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आरम्भ किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों से सामंजस्य स्थापित हो सके । स्कीमें ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि उनके लिए आवर्ती सहायता की आवश्यकता न हो अपितु ऐसी भी हों कि जो व्यक्ति काम पर लगे हों वे अर्थ-व्यवस्था की सामान्य धारा में आ जाएं । रोजगार अवसरों की व्यवस्था करते समय रोजगार के स्वत : सृजन की बात पर बल दिया जाना चाहिए । स्कीमें ऐसी

भी होनी चाहिएं कि उनसे अधिकाधिक रोजगार उपलब्ध हों और उनका प्रभाव भी अधिकाधिक हो । ये उत्पादनशील एवं श्रम-सघन भी होनी चाहिएं ।

2. इस दिशा में हर सम्भव प्रयास किए जाने चाहिएं ताकि प्रत्येक राज्य (जहां तक संभव हो, जिलावार) में 1973–74 में कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत शिक्षित बेरोजगार काम पर लगाए जा सकें ।

3. ऐसे इंजीनियरों तथा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त तकनीशियनों जो कि अभी तक बेरोजगार हैं, को प्रथम प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए और वर्ष 1973–74 में ऐसे सभी इंजीनियरों तथा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त तकनीशनों को लाभप्रद रोजगार अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किए जाने चाहिएं ।

4. जिस परिवार का कोई आय का साधन न हो उसके शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति को अन्य व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

5. अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अल्पसंख्यकों के स्नातकों पर रोजगार देते समय विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । इसी प्रकार युद्ध के परिणाम स्वरूप हुई विधवाओं, सफाई करने वाले वर्ग के बेरोजगार शिक्षितों, अपाहिज शिक्षित युवकों तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य उपयुक्त मामलों में विशेष सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए ।

6. शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की रोजगार तथा किसी काम में खपने की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रशिक्षिण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाने चाहिएं । इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए पांचवी योजना के कार्यक्रमों का आधार माना जाना चाहिए । विशेषकर अगले वर्ष की वार्षिक योजना को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ऐसा किया जाना चाहिए । प्रशिक्षण स्कीमें तैयार करते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए पांच लाख रोजगार अवसर उपलब्ध कराने से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धन केवल प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति देने, प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित कार्मिक व प्रशिक्षण उपकरणों पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए ही दिया जायेगा । भवनों, वाहनों आदि पर होने वाला अन्य व्यय राजस्व सरकार को स्वयं अपने साधनों से पूरा करना होगा ।

7. इलैक्ट्रोनिक बस्तियों अथवा प्लास्टिक बस्तियों जैसी मूल सहायता औद्योगिक बस्तियों तथा विशेष औद्योगिक बस्तियों को बसाने के कार्य को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए । परन्तु इस प्रकार की बस्तियों को बसाने के उद्देश्य से अपेक्षित निवेश के लिए संस्थागत अथवा राज्य संसाधनों से धन जुटाया जाना चाहिए ।

8. ऐसे लघु उद्योगों तथा कुटीर उद्योगों, जिनके लिए कम पूंजी की आवश्यकता हो परन्तु जो उत्पादन तथा श्रम पूरक हों, को समुचित महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए और उन्हें पर्याप्त संरक्षण भी प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए ।

9. शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों, ऋण सहकारी समितियों, सेवा सहकारी समितियों, औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों आदि को मार्जिन धनराशि देकर अथवा शेयर पूंजी में अंशदान कर आरम्भ किया जाये तथा प्रोत्साहित किया जाय ।

10. इन स्कीमों के समुचित कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य स्तर पर एक विशेष संघ की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए : इसमें प्रमुख कोई मंत्री होना चाहिए तथा सचिव स्तर का कोई अधिकारी भी इसमें हों । इस प्रकार के सेलों में बैंकों, सरकारी वित्त संस्थाओं, उद्योगों, निगमों आदि के भी प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिएं । जिला स्तर पर भी इस प्रकार के सेलों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए । इन सेलो की अवसर अपनी बैठकें करनी चाहिएं और उपर्युक्त स्कीमों के कार्यान्वियन में प्रबोधन का काम करना चाहिए ।

Restructuring of C.S.I.R. with a view to decentralisation

9816. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of C.S.I.R. has recently announced that the organisation is going to be restructured with a view to decentralisation;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed scheme; and

(c) in what respects the proposals conform to or depart from the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the changes proposed in the set up of the CSIR are:—

(1) The Prime Minister and Minister-in-Charge of the portfolio under which the CSIR is included will dissociate themselves from the Office of the President and Vice-President of the Governing Body. They will however, retain connection as President and Vice-President of the Society.

(2) With the objective of internalisation of management of the CSIR, the Director-General will be ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Body, with five Directors of National Laboratories, Member Finance who shall be Secretary to the Government of India (for financial matters concerning CSIR) and three experts to be nominated by the President of the Society from outside the CSIR, as members.

(3) In the case of National Laboratories, in place of the existing Executive Councils, Executive Committees will be appointed with the Director as Chairman, three Project Coordinators, three outside experts including public/private sector industry, Accounts Officer/Finance Officer and the Administrative Officer of the Laboratory/Institute, as members.

(4) The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research (BSIR) has been abolished.

(5) There shall be at the CSIR Headquarters an Internal Financial Adviser who will be a full time employee of the CSIR and will be responsible for control of Finances/Budget of the Society. He shall advise the Director-General on all financial matters.

(6) To ensure maximum inter-action the National Laboratories/Institutes and the Research Associations concerned with common or allied area of activity have been grouped into six categories. Coordination Councils have been formed for each Group with the Director of a Laboratory/Research Association as its Chairman.

(7) The Secretariat at the Headquarters will be predominantly technical in content and would be shaped and manned accordingly.

(c) The above changes have been proposed keeping in view the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee.

A.I.R. Staff Artistes demands for representation in Programme Review Policy Meetings

9817. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the staff artistes of All India Radio demanding their representation in the Programme Review Policy meetings;

(b) whether they have also suggested that all the staff of Radio and T.V. should be divided into professional cadre, Engineering cadre, and Administrative cadre in order to improve the existing promotional channels; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Chief Producers and Deputy Chief Producers are already invited to the Programme Review and Planning Meetings in the Directorate General, All India Radio.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Headquarters of Indian Statistical Institute from Calcutta to New Delhi

9818. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the reports that the Headquarters of the Indian Statistical Institute may be shifted from Calcutta to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the grounds for such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Confiscation of alleged obscene books by Police in Chandigarh

9819. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police authorities of the Union Territory of Chandigarh have recently seized and confiscated a large number of books from book-shops on the ground of their being obscene;

(b) if so, whether any list of such 'obscene' books was drawn up by any competent authority prior to their seizures; and

(c) whether the books confiscated include many by well known authors enjoying an international literary reputation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Chandigarh Administration two bookshops in Chandigarh were raided on the 7th April, 1973, in connection with a criminal case registered under Sections 292/293 of the I.P.C. and 30 books were seized. Some of the seized books though bearing the names of well known authors were suspected to be spurious. No orders for their confiscation have been issued so far and the case is under investigation.

Non-supply of Delhi Telephone Directory to New Subscribers

9820. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether these days even the old telephone directories of Delhi Telephones are not in stock; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Telephone Directories have not been supplied to new telephone subscribers who have been given telephone connections during April, 1973 from Connaught Place exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Delhi Telephone Directory is published in English and Hindi languages. The Hindi edition of directory is available for issue whereas English edition has gone out of stock, since March, 1973 as there has been a heavy demand for the same due to the opening of new connections, in large number during the last two years.

(b) Hindi edition of Telephone Directory is offered to all new subscribers, but is issued to them subject to their acceptance.

Supply of New Telephone Equipment to New Subscribers

9821. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new telephone subscribers are generally supplied with new telephone equipment;

(b) if so, whether new telephone equipments have been provided to new telephone subscribers whom new connections have been given in April, 1973 from Connaught Place exchange, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to change the old repaired telephone equipments with new ones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) This would depend upon the availability of new telephone instruments.

(b) New telephone instruments have not been provided in all cases as presently the supply position of black instruments is not satisfactory.

(c) Only where necessitated by defective performance.

Prosecution of Birla Group of Companies

9822. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies belonging to the Birla Group in whose case Government have either considered prosecution or actually launched prosecution during the last 3 years for violation of Industrial Development Regulation Act, Capital Issues Central Act, and Companies Act; and

(b) whether Government propose to hand over any or all of these cases to the Sarkar Commission for investigation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Declaration of A.I.R. as an Autonomous Body

9823. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government for declaring the A.I.R. as an Autonomous Body; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). As is known, the Government has decided not to accept suggestions to convert All India Radio into an autonomous Corporation.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Gujarat

9824. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from Gujarat State, District-wise, for the grant of pension to freedom fighters upto March 1973; and

(b) the number of applications which have been sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number received	Number sanctioned
1	Ahmedabad . .	826	169
2	Amrli . . .	87	23
3	Banaskantha . .	13	3
4	Baroda . . .	272	77
5	Bhavnagar . .	137	48
6	Broach . . .	360	46
7	Bulsar . . .	314	63
8	Dangs . . .	2	..
9	Gandhinagar . .	12	4
10	Jamnagar . .	35	7
11	Junagarh . .	13	10
12	Kaira . . .	553	150
13	Kutch . . .	41	19
14	Mehsana . . .	99	16
15	Panchmahals . .	212	38
16	Rajkot . . .	301	33
17	Sabarkantha . .	17	14
18	Surat . . .	759	128
19	Surendranagar . .	28	6
	Total .	4,072	854

Steps for improvement of T.V. Programmes of Delhi Station

9825. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether only such persons are called for participation in T.V. programmes in Delhi as have some pull with the establishment;

(b) whether T.V. is not communicating the proper message for which it was started;

(c) whether the personnel responsible for the production of programmes do not have the qualifications required of the posts and are not well conversant with the T.V. media; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to improve the programme on the T.V.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Improvement of Programmes is a continuous process. Constant efforts are being made to improve the quality of TV programmes.

Demand for Independent Tamilnadu State

9826. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand made in a convention/meeting held by Dravid Kazagam at Arkot (Tamil Nadu) very recently for an "Independent Tamil Nadu State"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A report is awaited from the State Government

Demonstration by Domestic Servants of Daryaganj, Delhi outside the residence of a businessman in Hindi Park

9827. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demonstration was held on the 14th April, 1973 by the domestic servants of Daryaganj area of Delhi outside the house of a businessman in Hindi Park to protest against an alleged attempt to murder a domestic servant, Shri Babulal;

(b) whether some cases have been filed by the Police against the employer and the domestic servants of the area; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. One case had been registered against the employer and others and another case against the domestic servants of the area.

(c) On the complaint of the domestic servant that on refusal to work, he was thrown down from the first floor by the employer and her driver, a case of attempt to murder was registered against them under section 308 IPC.

The employer had alleged that the domestic servant had left without notice and when he was asked to return the transister etc., of the employer, he refused. When he was told that the police would be informed, he jumped from the first floor to the balcony and from the balcony to the ground floor and ran away. Thereafter, at the instigation of the domestic servant, domestic servants of the area demonstrated outside the house of the employer and stoned the house. On this complaint, a case of rioting etc., was registered under sections 147/148/149/427 IPC. The case against the employer was found to be false and has been cancelled. The case against the domestic servants has been sent up as untraced.

The employer and the domestic servant have now settled their differences.

Murder of Dairy Owner in Gandhi Nagar, Delhi

9828. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in the Times of India (Delhi Edition) dated the 7th April, 1973 under the heading "Dairy owner murdered over trifle";

(b) if so, the time at which the incident took place and the time at which the Gandhi Nagar Police reached the place of incident;

(c) whether the culprits of the murder were not arrested by the Gandhi Nagar Police and instead they were instigated to go to Irwin Hospital for medical examination where from they were arrested by Daryaganj Police and if so, the action taken against the Gandhi Nagar Police employees for the lapse on their part; and

(d) the progress made so far in awarding punishment to the culprits and to avoid recurrence of such lapses on the part of police in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The incident took place at 9.30 A.M. on 6-4-73 and the Police reached the spot at 9.50 A.M.

(c) The alleged culprits were arrested by Gandhi Nagar Police and not by Daryaganj Police. As the alleged culprits were also injured, they went to the hospital in a taxi where they were arrested.

(d) Both the culprits have been arrested and are now under the judicial custody. The case is under investigation. There was no lapse on the part of the police.

Non-availability of Telephone/Telegraph Facilities in Janakpuri

9829. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the biggest residential colony of the Delhi Development Authority, namely, Janakpuri (Pankha Road Residential Scheme) does not have any telephone or telegraph facility;

(b) whether the sprawling residential colony has only one small branch Post Office;

(c) whether various residents' Associations of the area have requested for providing adequate postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No. There are four P.C.O.s working in Janakpuri including one at the P.O. Janakpuri.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. There are more than 25 applications for provision of P.C.O.s which are under examination. Requests for additional Postal facilities have also been received.

(d) A Departmental Sub Post Office, which is higher in status than an Extra-Departmental Branch Post Office, has been opened in 'B' Block, Janakpuri with effect from 17-9-1971. Two more post offices in Blocks 'A' and 'C' respectively have already been approved by the Department. These additional post offices, could, however, not be opened because the D.D.A. authorities do not allow functioning of post offices in residential areas. D.D.A. authorities have been requested to allot land for all these post offices and grant relaxation for their functioning in residential areas till land is allotted and departmental building are constructed. The P & T Department have, however, taken steps to increase the number of deliveries of mails to three times a day in this colony from Tilak Nagar Post Office. Additional lettter-boxes have also been installed in this colony for the convenience of the residents in different Blocks therein.

At present there is no spare CCB capacity available for installing additional P.C.Os from '39' exchange which feeds this area.

Development of Backward Areas in Kerala

9830. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the development scheme of the backward areas of Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent out of that and the progress made so far; and

(c) whether the money sanctioned for this purpose has not been fully utilised; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government of Kerala have not submitted any separate Development Plans for backward areas in the State. As regards allocation of funds, under the existing procedure, the Central assistance to States is allocated in the shape of block loans and block grants not related to specific schemes/projects/regions in the respective States.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Employment for Educated Unemployed in Kerala ahd Tamil Nadu in 1973-74

9831. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the expected number of educated unemployed persons who will get employment in 1973-74 in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Under the Half a Million Jobs Programmes, the Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have been advised to formulate schemes for creating additional jobs for about 45,000 educated persons each during 1973-74. Preliminary discussions in respect of some of the schemes formulated by these State Governments have been concluded and they have been advised to proceed with the implementation of the schemes which conform to the guidelines suggested by the Planning Commission.

Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Kerala

9832. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state, the total number of sub-Post offices and branch Post offices in Kerala, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Number of sub and branch post offices functioning in Kerala State, districtwise, as on 1-4-73:—

Name of District	No. of sub-Post Offices	No. of branch Post Offices
Cannanore	111	365
Calicut	99	323
Alleppey	141	222
Ernakulam	116	204
Idikki	48	125
Kottayam	121	250
Malappuram	77	253
Palghat	140	253
Quilon	113	265
Trichur	126	314
Trivandrum	113	198
Total	1,205	2,772

Paper Mill at Punalar in Kerala

9833. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Paper Mill at Punalar in Kerala so far; and

(b) the total number of persons appointed in all categories in this factory so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) An industrial licence was issued in November, 1971 in favour of the firm for effecting substantial expansion of their existing undertaking from 12,500 tonnes to 33,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion programme is under implementation.

(b) The number of workers, category-wise, employed in the firm as on 31-1-73 is as under:—

Supervisory	34
Clerical	72
Skilled	102
Semi-skilled	198
Un-skilled	278
(Others not reckoned under factory Act.)	57

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Kerala

9834. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from freedom fighters of Kerala for the grant of pension, District-wise; and

(b) the number of applications so far considered and the number of freedom fighters who have been given pension?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Out of 1528 applications considered, 649 cases have been approved for pension.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of District	Nubmer received
1	Alleppey	794
2	Cannanore	596
3	Ernakulam	97
4	Idikki	21
5	Kottayam	119
6	Kozhikode	606
7	Malappuram	1,125
8	Palghat	258
9	Quilon	468
10	Trichur	244
11	Trivandrum	423
	Total	4,751

Out of 4751, 1528 applications have been considered and 649 have been approved for grant of pension.

Central Assistance Sanctioned for "Twin Bombay Project"

9835. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government and the Planning Commission have given "approval" to the "Twin Bombay Project";

(b) whether Government have sanctioned any Central assistance for the project; and

(c) if so, what is the quantum of Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The proposed Twin city project Bombay is included in the State Plan of Maharashtra Government. No specific approval was required nor has been given by the Union Government/Planning Commission. Maharashtra Government has, however, been advised to take an overall view of the problems regarding the possible effect of future inter-traffic between the new city and Bombay island, regarding the long term investments required in the provision of such liukages and their policy towards balanced urbanization. From the information available from the State Government, the decision regarding the future size and the economic functions of the city, particularly in respect of the location, nature and type of industry in the proposed city, has yet to be taken and it is understood that a study has been commissioned by the State Government for this purpose.

The Government of India have sanctioned no special assistance for this project.

Demands put forward by Indian Federation of Working Journalists for Press Reforms on Publication of Cooperative Newspapers

9836. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolutions adopted at the 16th annual conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists held at Patna from March, 26 to 29, 1973, demanding *inter alia*, early legislation for press reform, a fair deal for proof-readers and mofussil correspondents, and Government assistance for publication of co-operative ("peoples") news papers; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions to the various demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The question of bringing about changes in the ownership and management pattern of newspapers is under examination in the light of the Supreme Court's judgment on Newsprint Policy for 1972-73 and their recent judgment on Constitutional Amendments.

The Department of Labour and Employment are concerned with legislation in regard to the conditions of service of 'working journalists', which term includes proof readers. They have under consideration, the entire matter relating to the setting up a new Wage Board for working journalists. It is for the I.F.W.J. to take up the case of mofussil correspondents who are not working journalists with the Department of Labour and Employment and the new Wage Board if it is appointed.

It is proposed to set up a Newspaper Finance Corporation to advance loans to existing newspapers to unable them to expand their circulation, or to purchase newsprint, printing machinery or any other equipment which may be required for their printing or publication. The scheme does not provide for advancing any loan by the Corporation for starting a newspaper for the first time.

Arrest of Rajesh Basu for Spying in the Ordnance Factories

9837. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a spy 'Rajesh Basu' was arrested in Nagpur who is reported to have been spying on the Ordnance factories at Nagpur, Jabalpur and Bhandara and the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) the stage at which the Investigations against him are at present;

(c) whether some officers of Government, Centre or State or other persons were found involved in this and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) when the investigations in the case are likely to be completed, and if completed the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, one Rajesh Basu was arrested at Nagpur on the 4th April, 1973 on charges of impersonation and forgery under Rules 56 and 57 of the DIR, 1971. The investigations made so far have not revealed anything of espionage interest, nor the involvement of any other officers in the activities of the above individual. The State Government have informed that investigations are likely to be completed within the next one month.

Allocation of Cement to Gujarat for Consturction of Wells

9838. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Gujarat Government have requested the Centre for additional allocations of cement to meet the State's requirements for the construction of wells; and

(b) if so, to what extent the allocations have been made to Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the first quarters of 1973 i.e. January to March, 1973, the Gujarat Government requested for an additional allocation of 100 metric tonnes for deepening of drinking water wells in Kaira District and allocations for this full additional quantity were also issued. During the second quarter of 1973 i.e. April to June, 1973, while no separate demand from the Gujarat State Government was received, the individual requests from District Collectors and Development Officers for additional quantity have also been met in full. A quantity of 12.65 lakh tonnes has been allocated to the Gujarat State for the year 1973-74.

Employment for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Graduates, Educated Scavangers and Handicapped Graduates in Gujarat

9839. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Planning Minister has assured the Gujarat Government that all graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, all educated scavengers and all handicapped graduates from Gujarat will be employed by the end of this year; and

(b) if so, what are the proposed schemes and whether Centre has decided to help the State Government in implementing the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Under the Half a Million Jobs Programme for educated job seekers in 1973-74, the Government of Gujarat have formulated a number of schemes, based on the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission (copy attached). In the process of implementing the schemes, it is necessary to take into account also the social aspect of these programmes. The guidelines, therefore, stress the need for ensuring that job opportunities are found by

the end of the year for graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, educated people in the scavenging community and disabled educated youngsters. The State Government has been advised to work out the details of the schemes. Central assistance of the order of approximately Rs. 9.5 crores will be available to the State for all the employment schemes for 1973-74.

Statement

1. Employment programmes should be such as could be dovetailed with the existing development programmes or with the programmes to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Schemes should be such as do not need recurring assistance but enable the persons employed to get absorbed in the normal stream of the economy. While providing job opportunities, emphasis should be laid on self-generating employment. The schemes should be such as can generate more and more employment and have a multiplier effect. They should be productive and labour intensive.

2. All out efforts should be made so that at least 20 per cent of the educated unemployed are absorbed during the year 1973-74 in each State (as far as possible, District-wise).

3. Engineers and highly qualified technicians who are yet unemployed should be given first priority and all efforts should be made to provide gainful employment opportunities to all such engineers and highly qualified technologists during the year 1973-74.

4. Educated unemployed persons from a family having no source of income should get priority over others.

5. Special attention should be given in providing employment to the graduates from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and minorities. Similarly, war-widows, unemployed educated from scavengers' community, disabled educated youngsters and such other deserving cases should get special treatment.

6. Training programmes may be undertaken to improve the employment and absorptive potential of the educated unemployed. Requirements of the Fifth Plan programmes with specific reference to the Annual Plan for next year may be the basis for such training programmes. While formulating the Training Schemes it may be kept in view that the funds under the Half-a Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed will be available to finance only the stipends for the trainees, marginal increase in training personnel and marginal increases in training equipment. The other expenditure on buildings, vehicles, etc. would have to be met by the State Government problems, if so, the broad features

7. Establishment of functional ancillary industrial estates and special industrial estates like electronics estates or plastics estates may be encouraged. However, investments for the creation of such estates should be mobilised from institutional finance or State finance. Margin money contribution from this fund could be considered on merits.

8. Small-scale industries and cottage industries requiring lesser capital but which are production and labour-oriented should be given due importance and adequate protection.

9. Consumers' cooperatives, credit cooperatives, service cooperatives, industrial cooperatives etc., belonging to educated unemployed may be sponsored and encouraged by providing margin money or sharecapital contribution.

10. For proper implementation of these schemes, a special cell should be created at the State level with a Minister in charge and one officer of the rank of Secretary. Such cells should also include representatives from banks, Public Finance Institutions, Industries, Corporations etc. Similar cells should be created at District level as well. These cells should often meet and monitor the implementation of these schemes.

Hippies in India

9840. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Hippies who visited India during the year 1972-73;

(b) the total number of Hippies arrested without proper documents during the year 1972-73; and

(c) the action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information available, the number of foreigners of this type noticed in India during the period from July, 1972 to March, 1973 was 127.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Subsidy to States for Schemes to Solve Unemployment

9841. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prepared 70 schemes to solve the unemployment problems, if so, the broad features thereof;

(b) whether Central Government have also decided to pay subsidy to the extent of half the expenses of the States for the implementation of these schemes; and

(c) the total number of jobs to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement ise laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-5030/73].

Enforcement of Hindu Marriage Act in the case of Government Employees

9843. SWAMI BRAHMANAND JI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to 'Hindu Marriage Act' as well as according to "Government service Condition Rules", no Government employee can have a second wife or keep two wives; if so, under what section of the said Act and the Rules;

(b) how many such cases have come to the notice of Government in which the Government employees have defied the said law and the Rules during the last three years and the action taken in such cases; and

(c) whether Government have received some written letters of specific complaints that some employees of the Willingdon Hospital of Delhi have married a second time while the first wife is living; if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (25 of 1955) provides that a marriage may be solemnised between any two Hindus, which term for the purposes of the Act includes a Budhist, a Jain and a Sikh also, if neither party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage vide Section 5(1) read with Section 2(1) and (8) of Act. This Act came into force on 18th May, 1955 and under Section 17 of that Act, any marriage solemnised after the commencement of the Act would be void if on the date of such marriage either party had a husband or wife living.

Rule 21 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, provides as follows:—

"(1) No Government servant shall enter into, or contract, a marriage with a person having a spouse living; and

(2) No Government servant, having a spouse living shall enter into, or contract, a marriage with any person;

Provided that the Central Government may permit a Government servant to enter into, or contract, any such marriage as is referred to in clause (1) or clause (2), if it is satisfied that—

(a) such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such Government servant and the other party to the marriage; and

(b) there are other grounds for so doing.

(b) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Department of Health, two employees of the Willingdon Hospital are reported to have married a second wife during the life time of the first wife and the matter is being investigated.

Chief Engineers of C.P.W.D. appointed as Joint Secretaries in Central Secretariat

9844. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4833 on 3rd May, 1972 regarding appointment of officers of Central Engineering services as Joint Secretaries and state how many Chief Engineers of C.P.W.D. have actually been appointed as Joint Secretaries in the Central Secretariat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): No Chief Engineer of C.P.W.D. has so far been appointed as Joint Secretary in the Central Secretariat.

Financing of Andhra Pradesh State Plans by Centre

9845. SHRI B. N. REDDY:
SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Andhra Pradesh State Plans have been financed by the Centre during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) how many plans of Andhra Pradesh are now being contemplated to be financed by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The following amounts by way of Central assistance have been allocated to Andhra Pradesh for their annual plans during the Fourth Plan period.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount allocated Central asiss-tance
1969-70	42·90
1970-71	43·56
1971-72	48·00
1972-73	50·33
1973-74	55·21
Total	240·00

(b) The question of allocation of Central assistance for the Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Period for Solving the Unemployment Problem

9846. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state in how many years Government are visualising to solve the unemployment problem by providing five lakh jobs per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As a result of increased economic activity arising out of investments both in the public and private sectors as a part of Plan programmes, there will be substantial increase in employment for both educated and other categories of job seekers. It has not been possible to assess this number so far. Considering the present backlog of educated job seekers, a new programme has been introduced to create additional job opportunities for half a million educated persons during this year. With various substantial supplemental efforts, and emphasis on economic growth the unemployment problem will be considerably eased in the course of the next few years.

Magneto-Hydro-Dynamics Project of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

9847. SHRI B. N. REDDY:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving full support to Magneto-Hydro-Dynamics Project of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre;

(b) if so, the outlines of the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). At the instance of the National Committee on Science and Technology a national programme of research and technological development for Magneto-Hydro-Dynamic Power Generation, has been planned. This involves the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories, the Bharat Heavy Electricals and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The immediate activities envisage conducting laboratory experiments at a level of 2 MW to develop the necessary technological capabilities. The programme will be reviewed after the 2 MW unit has been set up.

(c) Does not arise.

Post Offices Working in States

9848. SHRI B. N. REDDY:

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state how many post offices are working at present in various States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Number of Post Offices functioning in the various States of the country:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Post Offices
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,960
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	81
4	Assam	2,416
5	Bihar	9,144
6	Chandigarh	36
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11
8	Delhi	373
9	Goa, Daman & Diu	167
10	Gujarat	7,104
11	Haryana	2,103
12	Himachal Pradesh	1,752
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1,035
14	Kerala	4,000
15	Lacadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	10
16	Madhya Pradesh	6,142
17	Maharashtra	9,366
18	Manipur	320
19	Meghalaya	236
20	Mysore	8,528
21	Mizoram	129
22	Nagaland	98
23	Orissa	5,795
24	Punjab	3,292
25	Pondicherry	86
26	Rajasthan	7,485
27	Tamil Nadu	10,848
28	Tripura	366
29	Uttar Pradesh	14,397
30	West Bengal	6,327
	Total	1,15,651

Financial Assistance given to Interpol

9849. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance of various types given by the Government of India to the "Inter-pol" during the last three years; and

(b) what benefit, if any, has been derived by India from this organization?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The only financial assistance Government of India gives to ICPO-Interpol is its annual subscription. The details of the annual subscription paid for the period 1971—73 are as follows:—

Year	Swiss Francs	Rupees
1971 . . .	70,000	1,20,690
1972 . . .	70,000	1,32,985
1973 . . .	97,000	1,80,000

An Officer of the rank of Dy. Supdt. of Police has been deputed on *ad hoc* basis to the General Secretariat of the ICPO-Interpol at Paris since November, 1971. His monthly salary and the admissible foreign allowance (Rs. 1625 p.m.) is paid by the Government of India. Like other officers on deputation from other member countries. The ICPO-Interpol also pays 200 dollars per month as allowance to him.

The international Criminal Police Organisation-Interpol ensures and promotes the widest possible mutual assistance among all police authorities responsible for crime control within the limits of laws existing in different countries and in the spirit of the "universal declaration of human rights". As it seeks to establish and develop institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes within the orbit of the laws of the concerned countries, its membership has steadily grown. At present 114 countries are members of the Interpol. India's participation is, therefore, highly beneficial and provides opportunity to secure direct cooperation from all such countries. In addition, it enables our police to avail the facilities offered by the General Secretariat of the Organisation. Broadly speaking, the benefits which India derives include the following:—

(i) it has become much easier for the law enforcement agencies in India to get information from the member countries of the General Secretariat about wanted missing and absconding persons or those who are subject matter of an enquiry in this country. Collection of comprehensive Information in respect of the *modus operandi* adopted by the international criminals and about the particulars of stolen property has also been greatly facilitated.

(ii) In a number of cases, valuable information has been obtained through the assistance of foreign police departments to help in the investigation and prosecution of cases. The procedure has also helped to cut down the travel expenses which would otherwise have been incurred.

(iii) The membership has also provided an opportunity to acquire better knowledge and information about new innovations, techniques and developments taking place in the field of crime detection, forensic science, forensic medicine, crime prevention, modernisation of information, communication system etc.

(iv) The Organisation has been providing training facilities and travel grants and also making available some audio-visual material for educating the law enforcement officers within the country.

(v) The delays which take place in making references through diplomatic channels have been greatly reduced. It has become much easier to make direct references to the police department to get the wanted criminals arrested and to have the extradition proceedings expedited.

(vi) Through the participation of the Organisation at the international bodies it has become possible for our police to be represented and to share the benefits derived therefrom. For instance, the Organisation represents its member-countries at the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs and is also invited by various regional conferences and meets. The decisions etc., taken are circulated among the concerned countries to keep them informed of the developments.

(vii) It has been possible to get correct and useful advice on matters relating to law and procedure followed in different countries through mutual co-operation. This has greatly facilitated the processing of cases of international nature and reducing of delays and uncertainties.

(viii) India's participation at the annual General Assembly Sessions has also proved highly beneficial. A number of topics of interest to the country have been discussed. This has helped to create a better understanding of our problems and difficulties by the other member countries. These conferences have also provided an excellent opportunity to the members of the Indian delegations to these conferences to develop personal contact with their counterparts abroad and to utilise the acquaintance for securing greater cooperation in important matters.

बिहार में संकटग्रस्त कारखानों का फिर से खोला जाना

9850. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में संकटग्रस्त कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे किन-किन जिलों में हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें फिर से चालू करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रहमण्यम) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल०टी० 5031/1973]

Per Capita Outlay of Central Allotment to States

9851. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state are the figures of *per capita* outlay of Central allotment to different States during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): A statement giving allocation of *per capita* Central assistance during the Fourth Plan is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

		Per capita Central assistance in Fourth Plan, (1969-74)
		Rs.
I.		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55
2.	Bihar	60
3.	Gujrat	59
4.	Haryana	78
5.	Kerala	82
6.	Madhya Pradesh	63
7.	Maharashtra	49
8.	Mysore	59
9.	Orissa	73
10.	Punjab	75
11.	Rajasthan	85
12.	Tamil Nadu	49
13.	Uttar Pradesh	60
14.	West Bengal	50
II.	Average I	60
15.	Assam*	123
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	314
17.	Meghalaya	366
18.	Nagaland	678
19.	Himachal Pradesh	293
20.	Manipur	282
21.	Tripura	223
	Average II	208
	All States' Average	68

*Including Mizoram.

NOTE:—The *per capita* amounts have been worked out on the basis of 1971 population reported by the 1971 Census of India.

Allocation of Funds for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during Five Year Plans

9852. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the money allocated in Fifth Plan for the amelioration of the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is less than that allocated in previous plans in terms of percentage; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Approach to the Fifth Plan, which was placed on the Table of the House, indicates a very

tentative allocation for different sectors of development. A detailed break-up is being worked out and will be indicated in the Draft Fifth Plan which is expected to be ready in September 1973. It is difficult to indicate at this stage the allocation of funds specially for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and how it compares with the allocation made for this sector in the previous Plans. The strategy of development of the backward classes, which include Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has been spelt out in Chapter XI of the Approach Document. As indicated therein, Plan programmes for the backward classes sector are conceived as only a part of the total effort to be made for promoting the social and economic welfare of the backward classes and accelerating the pace of their advancement. The programmes of the general sector will be directed to accord high priority to the development of backward classes. The public consumption programmes, specially in regard to the minimum needs, will also give a high priority to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic Tribes. Total allocations in various sectors for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward communities compare substantially favourable to earlier plan allocations.

Implementation of Development Schemes in Backward Areas of Orissa

9853. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Centre to sanction money directly to each backward area in Orissa for direct implementation of development schemes by the Government of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Funds for Plan programmes are being released in the Fourth Five Year Plan according to a formula for the distribution of Central Assistance evolved by the National Development Council. Under this formula central assistance is released by the Planning Commission in the form of block loans and block grant for the State Plan as a whole and not for any specific project/programme/area.

The broad policy with regard to backward areas for the Fifth Plan has been set forth in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" already placed on the Table of the House. The modalities of financial allocations etc. are still being worked out.

Enquiry into Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Shri Kalyan Basu

9854. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the inquiry against Shri Kalyan Basu for alleged violation of foreign exchange rules is now complete and if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): No Sir. The question of disclosing the findings does not therefore arise.

Statement by Sheikh Abdullah Re. Use of Force against India

9855. SHRI BALJIBHAI PARMAR: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards news item published in daily newspaper "Hindustan" dated the 21st April, 1973 captioned 'Sheikh ka Swatantra Kashmir Ka Swapan Jari—Bharat ko shakti dikhane ke dhamki; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE HOME MINISTER (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government consider the reported speech of Sheikh Abdullah to be unrealistic and misconceived.

Report on the Investments by Shri Mundhra in U.K.

9856. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report had been submitted to Government in 1965 by Shri D. S. Dang of the Company Law Board and Shri A. J. Rana, Deputy Director of Enforcement Branch regarding the suspected investment of H.D. Mundhra in U.K.;

(b) if so, the salient features of this report; and

(c) what action has been taken against H. D. Mundhra and his concerns on the basis of this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The two officers visited U.K. and on return, the officer of the Company Law Board submitted a report, in the form of a note, in September 1965.

(b) As investigations in the matter are still in progress, it is not desirable to divulge the contents of the report.

(c) Prosecution was launched in a court at Bombay against one of the concerns viz: M/s. Duncan Stratton & Co. Ltd. Bombay and its three Directors (including Shri Haridas Mundhra). They have since been convicted by the Court. Further investigations on various aspects of the matter are in progress.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARREST OF BENGALIS IN ISLAMABAD BY PAKISTAN AUTHORITIES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported arrest of thousands of Bengalees in Islamabad by Pakistan authorities on the ground of preparation for repatriation."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard with deep concern reports emanating from Islamabad that several thousand Bangalees were rounded up suddenly from their homes in Islamabad in the early hours of the morning of 6th May and transported in police trucks and buses to unknown destinations. The press reports indicate that these Bangalees have been taken to internment camps in some obscure places. However the official spokesman of the Government of Pakistan has tried to explain that the Bangalees have been shifted from their homes "because of congestion and pressure on official housing in the capital". He also indicated that this was being done in preparation for their ultimate repatriation to Bangladesh.

The President of Bangladesh Mr. Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury has urged the international community to condemn Pakistan's action in rounding up the Bangalees in Islamabad and has expressed the "deep concern and anguish" of the Government of Bangaladesh on this development. We fully share the anxiety of the Bangaladesh Government at the fate of the innocent Bangalees affected by this arbitrary action of the Pakistan Government. Pakistan should bear in mind that action of this nature, instead of solving the humanitarian problems and ending the suffering of lakhs of people, can only cause further bitterness and retard the process of normalisation in the sub-continent.

Laws of humanity and justice require that persons stranded in foreign countries against their will have the right to return to their homes. The Governments of India and Bangladesh have already indicated in the Joint Declaration of April 17, 1973 a fair and practical way for the immediate and simultaneous resolution of all humanitarian issues arising out of the December 1971 conflict.

It is regrettable that Pakistan Government instead of seizing the opportunity of bringing about a fair and amicable settlement of the humanitarian problems, should have resorted to forcibly uprooting the Bangalees from their homes and sending them to far off internment camps.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was hopeful that by this time perhaps through diplomatic channels or through the offices of the International Red Cross our Government might be in a position to give us some fuller information about the fate of these thousands of hapless Bengalee citizens of Bangladesh who have been rounded up in a post midright operation and carried off to internment or concentration camps whose locations is not even precisely known. However, it seems that the only information available is what the Government of Pakistan itself has stated. Sometimes they say it is a preliminary step to repatriation and now in the statement they have also said they are being shifted from their homes "because of congestion and pressure on official housing in the capital".

Sir, the International Rescue Committee had pointed out in December 1972 that Bangladesh people in Pakistan were living under worse conditions than the POWs and about two thousand of them who had been jailed under Defence of Pakistan Rules were denied normal prison rights. It is known now that some Bengalee officers who succeeded in escaping from captivity, later on described the conditions of life in about 22 concentration camps which already existed on Pakistani soil, have already described the terrible conditions in which these people have been kept for the last several months.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have made any assessment, and if so, what their assessment is of this latest move. Is it that Pakistan is trying to pressurise Bangladesh into abandoning the proposed trials of about 195 POWs? If so, this amounts to nothing but shameless tactics of blackmailing and should be denounced as such.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Apart from the consideration which is pointed out by our Foreign Minister that persons stranded in foreign countries against their will have the right to return to their homes, which is quite correct, there ss also the other point that an attempt is being made to equate non-combatants and civilians with soldiers who were on active duty. This is not something which is endorsed by any kind of international convention or usage.

Mr. Bhutto, for some time past, has been giving threats that if trials of Pakistani POWs are held, then there is every possibility that counter-trials will be organised by Pakistan on grounds of sabotage and mutiny against Bengali civilians and officials who are in captivity there. Do our Government consider this to be actually the first step towards carrying out that threat? If so, it will have a very vital bearing on the whole fate of the joint declaration of April 17, by the Governments of India and Bangladesh which took a very positive initiative in putting forward a sort of package solution to all the humanitarian problems through simultaneous action. As you will remember, that simultaneous action included firstly, the repatriation of the Pakistani POWs and civilian internees except those who are required by the Government of Bangladesh for trials on specific charges, secondly, the repatriation of Bengalis forcibly detained in Pakistan and thirdly, the repatriation of Pakistanis in Bangladesh, that is, all those non-Bengalis who have opted for repatriation to Pakistan. This is a package solution. It was a very positive initiative taken by both the Governments, which we are all glad to see has generally met with universal approval even in countries abroad, even in the United States and other Western countries; the press and responsible public people have welcomed this proposal as a key to the solution of all these pending humanarian problems. I think we must also particularly congratulate the Government of Bangladesh which, in the interests of putting forward such a proposal, has made, if I may say so, certain concessions from its previous stand; it has not insisted in this declaration on recognition by Pakistan as a prior condition, and as far as the trials are concerned, it has really reduced the extent of it to merely 195 or 200 people.

That is why I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this latest move by the Pakistan Government represents in fact a kind of blatant rejection, if I may use that word, of the proposals put forward in the joint declaration. Under cover of seeking clarification—that was their first official response that they wanted further clarification of the points—before any opportunity has arisen, if any opportunity was needed to clarify any points which may be still in doubt, they have unilaterally taken this action of mass scale arrest and deportation and internment of thousands of Bengalis.

This again sometimes raises doubts in one's mind whether the Pakistan Government itself is really so much concerned about the fate of its own POWs, as it seeks to make out. This was the most critical issue facing them in Pakistan all these months, that they must get their POWs back somehow or other. Here was a splendid opportunity provided by the Joint Declaration. In the face of that Bhutto's latest action would give ground for suspecting that the Pakistan Government is not all that worried about the fate of its POWs.

I would like to know the thinking of Government on this. The Joint Declaration was welcomed throughout the world. I think Mr. Bhutto was somewhat isolated from his previous position; he was rather being put on test. If so, how does Government explain this sudden resort to this type of aggressive action again? On what are they relying? What is giving them confidence to do this?

I would just point out that the developments of the last few months do indicate that, but for the active encouragement which is still being given by the Governments of the USA and China, perhaps Bhutto would not have been in a position today to resile from the kind of attitude he was taking at the time of the Simla Conference and now again to revert to this kind of action.

Let me just remind you what has happened in this period. Firstly, arms supplies have been resumed. Secondly, the US President's envoys who visited this country, Mr. Rush and Mr. Sisco, made it quite clear, among other things, that they were not prepared to give any assurance that in future arms aid would not be continued to Pakistan. Thirdly, in the foreign policy speech by President Nixon himself, while there are all sorts of friendly noises made towards India, he has not hesitated to point out, or rather to give a thinly-veiled warning to India, that the US is not prepared to disengage itself from the affairs of this sub-continent. With this kind of help from the USA and China, the Pakistan rulers are boasting that now their military machine and military strength is greater than it was

in 1971. So, I would like to know whether all these developments do not add up to a situation where once again the people in power in Pakistan are feeling like gambling recklessly again, depending on the encouragement and assistance of their old friends from abroad.

I would like to know whether the Minister has since received any further information about the plight of these Bengalis who have been arrested and detained, secondly whether he considers that to be in effect a sort of rejection of the Joint Declaration terms put forward by the Governments of India and Bangladesh, thirdly whether it represents a resiling, a throwback, from the slow, step by step, implementation that we were trying to make of the terms of the Simla Agreement; our armed forces had been withdrawn from Bangladesh, the line of control had been delineated by agreement after much difficulty, the troops from both sides of the line of control had been withdrawn—all these things were slowly taking place and the Joint Declaration had come as a solution for all the pending humanitarian problems. Does our Government feel that this latest move represents a sort of serious throwback from this whole process? If so, what will be the fate now of the Joint Declaration which states in its last sentence:

> "that the Governments of India and of the People's Republic of Bangladesh earnestly hope that Pakistan will respond to the constructive initiative taken by the two Governments to resolve the humanitarian problems in the manner set out"?

This hope of response has been dashed to the ground, at the moment. I do not say that this will necessarily set the tune for all developments to come, but at the moment, this is the response which has come. Therefore, I would like to know how the matter is viewed in its entirety by Government.

I know they must he having consultations with the Government of Bangladesh. Nevertheless, in its entirety, how do Government view this latest development? Will they make it clear that if unilateral action is taken against Bangladesh in this way, then the hopes of their POWs being returned within a reasonable time will also necessarily be compromised, and that not for anybody else's fault but the fault of the Government of Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member, if I may say so, has analysed the situation, and I would not like to take too much time over further analysis. Certain concrete points have been put and I will try to give further information on those matters.

One observation made by the hon. Member was that the joint declaration had more or less isolated President Bhutto and international opinion, by and large, had supported the initiative taken by India and Bangladesh. It is a fact that this situation did develop after we made the suggestion contained in the joint declaration, because, certain opinion had been sought to be built up on the question of the prisoners of war, and the international community was progressively forgetting the fate of the Bengalees, the military people as well as the civil servants and the ordinary non-officials, who had been detained in Pakistan against their will.

It is true that Pakistan tried to oversimplify the situation, and concentrated only on prisoners of war saying that the Geneva convention requires that they should be sent back.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (CONTOI): Most of them are their own Government employees.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In fact, the international law, the international conventions rules of humanity, enjoin upon Pakistan not to keep these Bengalees in their custody even for a day. This is not dependent even on the restoration of peace as is the case of the prisoners of war. So, when the Geneva convention was invoked, it was completely forgotten that these Bengalees are stranded there and they should return. By making this joint declaration, the international community's attention has been focussed on the fate of the Bengalees.

I would like to add that the present action taken by Pakistan, by President Bhutto, in arresting the Bengalees, civil servants mostly, will isolate him still further and will attract the attention of the international community in a more pointed manner to the plight of the Benglees. I have no doubt that if the intention was to take the gaze of the international community away from the Bengalees, this is bound to be counter-productive and will be commented upon adversely by the whole international community.

Also, if this has been restored to to put any pressure on Bangladesh or on India, I have clarified the position in my statement that this is again bound to produce a negative result from the point of view of Pakistan. No amount of blackmail can pressurise either Bangladesh or India, and I have no doubt that this will increase the opposition of Bangladesh and India to the crude tactics that are adopted by Pakistan.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Several points have been suggested as to what may be the motive of Pakistan to resort to this. It is very difficult to answer that because, on any rational analysis, I cannot think of any plausible reason why Pakistan should resort to this. So, it is very difficult for me to make any assessment. In fact, several points have been suggested by Shri Indrajit Gupta. May be many of these points are in their mind; may be it is really a cumulation of various points that might be in their mind. But, I am quite clear that this attitude will not help Pakistan at all and this, in fact, will certainly constitute a major obstacle in the way of normalisation of relations in the Indian sub-continent.

About the trials, I do not want to say more because I covered this point very extensively at the time when the debate on budget demands took place and I have nothing more to add. Bangladesh's reaction about the threat held out by Pakistan to hold trials was that this was a crude attempt at judicial reprisal. We fully agree with the attitude taken by Bangladesh in this respect and we feel that any attempt at blackmail will be resisted both by Bangladesh and by India. This is precisely the manner in which the official spokesman of Bangladesh has reacted to this crude attempt on the part of Pakistan to add further to the worry and anxiety of the Bengalis who are now being detained in Pakistan against their wishes.

In this connection, Shri Indrajit Gupta has also mentioned the role of the United States of America and of China. It is true that both U.S.A. and China are supporting Pakistan and both of them also have supplied some military equipment after the last armed conflict. But, I would like to say that on the question of the Resolution of the humanitarian problem, that is, repatriation of the three categories to their respective countries, the positions of the U.S.A. and China are not identical. In fact, the U.S. spokesmen have stated that they support the joint declaration made by India and by Bangladesh to solve the humanitarian issues. The U.S. Government's official position which has been publicly stated is also that the U.S. is in favour of the three countries in the sub-continent, that is, Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, resolving their disputes by bilateral mutual discussion. They have also suggested that Pakistan should recognise the reality—recognise Bangladesh—so that the situation in the Indian sub-continent may move towards normalcy. So, in this respect, it will not be quite correct to club the U.S.A. and China together in respect of the present problem, which we are discussing in the course of this Call Attention Notice.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Mr. Speaker, Sir we have been experiencing certain developments in this sub-continent since the election took place in Bangladesh. Soon after the Simla Agreement, it was our hope, and still we do hope, that durable peace in the sub-continent would be reached by friendly cooperation of Pakistan, Bangladesh and India and we know that President Bhutto is quite a sensible politician. Before the election in Bangladesh, it may be that he thought that Shri Mujibur Rehman and the democratic forces of Bangladesh would not be able to adopt the Constitution and conduct the election by democratic means. So, soon after the election, the American Government—the U.S. State Department—started supplying arms to Pakistan and Shri Bhutto started making statements and using expressions which cannot help the situation to be normalised.

Some days before our Government handed over the razakars to the Bangladesh Government, one razakar, a Chakma Buddhist, confessed that they were deputed by Raja Tridib Roy, Minister of Minorities in Pakistan, to engage in sabotage activities and other hostilities inside Bangladesh. Immediately after handing over the razakars, our Government made a joint declaration with Bangladesh on 17th April in which we have made certain specific suggestions about normalisation of the situation in the subcontinent, sending back the Pakistani citizens to Pakistan, bringing back the Bengali citizens to Bangladesh etc., apart from the trial of POWs. This rounding up of the Bengali civilians in Islamabad was started on 6th May. I do not know whether it is still continuing, because it may not be just 6,000. The International Red Cross expert committee has identified 1.57 lakh Bengali population still in Pakistan, mostly staying in the southern part of Karachi. Our Government, our Prime Minister and this Parliament not only assisted Bangladesh in the solution of its problems but also tried to mount a campaign all over the world for the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman when he was detained in Islamabad. Apart from reaching an agreement with Bangladesh, I want to know from the minister whether we can assist them practically by mounting a campaign in all the countries of the world condemning this act of President Bhutto in detaining the Bengali population. I consider it

a political act connected with other systematic developments taking shape from day to day in Islamabad. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, I think Mr. Bhutto is not doing it on his own, because he knows the position of his people also. I think he is under great pressure from United States officials also. We know that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and his envoys are visiting the countries of the world and Mr. Siddiqi is now meeting the officials of the United States to convince them about recognising the sovereignty of Bangladesh.

I would also like to know whether the minister is delinking the issues of trial of the criminal Pakistani POWs and the rounding up of innocent Bengali population in Islamabad. I want to know what measures are being contemplated by our Government to secure the early honourable release of the Bengali civilians from the oppression of the Pakistani Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Two questions have been asked and I will confine myself to them. About the campaign to secure the release of Bangladesh is detained in Pakistan, this is sought to be achieved through the joint declaration that has been made by India and Bangladesh. This has been explained to the international community, not only to the non-official segments but also to the Governments of the various countries. Our missions abroad have explained the implications and the essence of the joint declaration to the Governments to which they are accerdited. We have also explained to the Ambassadors and Heads of Missions of the various countries in Delhi the implications of the joint declaration.

If this goes through, this will achieve the repatriation of all the Bengalis to Bangladesh, the Pakistanis in Bangladesh back to Pakistan and also the prisoners of war will be returned to Pakistan.

The question of the trials of the prisoners of war, about which the Bangladesh Government has taken a decision, is something which has to be viewed in the context of crimes committed by these persons in Bangladesh. A mass of evidence has been collected. Originally, their number was large but now the Government of Bangladesh has indicated that it intends to try about 195 persons against whom there is a *prima facie* case. The attempt to blackmail the Government of Bangladesh in the matter of the trial of prisoners of war, by resorting to the type of steps that have now been resorted to by Pakistan, which amounts to a threat to try the Bengalees stranded in Pakistan or to remove them from their homes or to shift them to internment camps, is an action which has been rightly condemned by Bangladesh, and we fully agree with the attitude taken by the Government of Bangladesh. We should continue to work still for the implementation of the suggestions made in the Joint Declaration, because that is a fair solution. If that is implemented, then the humanitarian problem of Bengalis in Pakistan, the Pakistanis in Bangladesh and the prisoners of war would be solved.

MR. SPEAKER: Could they not be called Bangladesh is to distinguish them from the people of West Bengal?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: They are known as Bangalees, even though they are the citizens of Bangladesh. I meant the Bangalees who are the citizens of Bangladesh. We need not quarrel about the world. We can have any word we like.

DR. RANEN SEN (BARASAT): The latest developments in Pakistan are bound to create tension in the Indian sub-continent and anguish in Bangladesh and India. As the hon. Minister of External Affairs has stated, it appears that there is no doubt that it is an attempt on the part of the Government of Pakistan to blackmail Bangladesh and India on the question of the prisoners of war.

But I cannot agree with the hon. Minister when he showers praises on the United States, saying that on this point they are very clear and they are sympathetic to the joint declaration made by Bangladesh and India. I have before me a copy of the *Patriot* which has got a news items under the heading "USIS helps circulate Pak propaganda pamphlet" which says:

> "An Urdu pamphlet 'Mazlumon ki Pookar', presumably published in Karachi, is reported to be in circulation among selected sections of Muslims in Calcutta and elsewhere in West Bengal. . . . . According to investigation officers, USIS channels are being used for the distribution of this pamphlet.
>
> The pamphlet contains forewords by Mrs. Bhutto the daughter of late Mr. Surhawardy and some other Pakistan VIPS. There are also some 'accounts' given by some Pakistani POWs who were recently released from India. These 'accounts' narrate certain gruesome reports of the so-called 'atrocities' committed by India on the Pakistani POWs in various camps.
>
> The distribution of the pamphlet is being made extremely secretly, it is understood. The fact that USIS channels are being used for this purpose is taken as yet another instance of American mischief against India."

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

In the light of this, I say that I cannot agree with the view of Shri Swaran Singh or agree to his showering praise on the United States for their stand on this question. I want to have categorical answers to the following questions.

Firstly, after this report was published in a newspaper in Delhi, did the Government make any enquiry about the authenticity of this Report? Secondly, after the latest developments in Pakistan, namely the arrest and internment of thousands of Bengalis, did the Government of India try to bring this to the notice of world opinion and the big powers? Thirdly, during these three or four days, did the Government of India try to contact the International Committee of the Red Cross and find out the real position as to what has happened there? Lastly, is he aware of the fact that the POW issue is now being used by Mr. Bhutto and the USA as a stick to beat both India and Bangladesh and to blackmail both the countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think we are disgressing into the question of US activities. The pamphlet to which he has made a reference is the type of pamphlet which has been issued and published by the relatives of the prisoners of war. This has been distributed in different languages in other parts of the world also. This is a matter which the hon. Member is mentioning for the first time and it will not be correct for me to say anything without checking upon it. Therefore, it is not proper for me to make a categorical or official comment upon this aspect.

What I have said is based on the official statements made by the spokesman of the US Government. We may have differences with the United States, but I would appeal to the hon. Members that if the United States makes any statement which is consistent with our stand, we should not just try to brush it aside merely because we do not like the attitude of the United States on other matters. We should try to understand the correct position rather than always be on the look out for an opportunity to criticise the United States Government.

His first query was whether the authenticity of this report of Bangalees having been removed to concentration camps has been checked up. The official spokesman of Pakistan has made statements confirming this.

The Pakistan Radio has also put out statements to that effect. No further evidence is required to check upon the authenticity of the report. Their number is understood to be about 5000 to 6000.

About the world opinion on this issue, I think that the strong reaction that has been given by the President of Bangladesh and other statements made by official spokesmen of Bangladesh and the fact that it is being discussed here will have a powerful impact on world opinion. This is a matter of recent origin. This happened only 3 or 4 days back. Already, the whole world is replete with this news and the general reaction is against Pakistan, in this respect. (*Interruptions*). I do not control the press of our country much less of other countries. It is for the press to react.

About the Red Cross getting in touch with the Bangalees, I think, it is a good suggestion. Already, this is being done and the Red Cross has been in touch with the Bangalees who are stranded in Pakistan. I am sure we will get further information also from the Red Cross in this respect. The important information that will be relevant in this connection would be the places to which these people have been removed so that the Red Cross representatives may be able to reach them to find out their welfare.

The last question put was whether the issue of prisoners-of-war was being used as a beating stick. May be, at one time that was so, but after the Joint Declaration, if I may say so the tide has turned the other way. Now, there is almost full understanding. There are responsible quarters which have started feeling that Pakistan may not be genuinely interested in getting back the prisoners-of-war. Otherwise, there does not appear to be any reason why such a fair proposal, as is contained in the Joint Declaration, should just be brushed aside or other action taken which certainly will retard the early implementation of the Joint Declaration.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (अंबला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान एक बार नहीं, कई बार अपनी बर्बरता और निर्दयता का परिचय दे चुका है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है, इतिहास इस बात को याद रखेगा कि जब बंगला देश अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहा था तब क्या क्या अत्याचार वहां नहीं किये गये, तथा इस समय भी जो बंगाली पाकिस्तान में रह रहे हैं, जो शांतिमय तरीके के हामी हैं और शांति से रह रहे हैं, उनको अज्ञात स्थान को ले जाया गया है और उन पर नाना प्रकार के अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं।

बंगलादेश और भारत की तरफ से ज्वायेंट डिक्लेरेशन हुआ ताकि प्रिजनर्स आफ वार की समस्या को मानवता के नाते ठीक ढंग से सुलझाया जा सके, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों से जिस समझौते को सभी लोग उचित समझते हैं उस में क्या और काम्प्लिकेशन नहीं पैदा किया जा रहा है ? क्या यह इस बात का द्योतक नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान अपने गलत इरादों के द्वारा तथा बेसलेस दलीलों के द्वारा ऐसा प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि भारत के ऊपर यह ऐलिगेशन आये कि वह जेनैवा कंवेंशन की बातों का पालन नहीं कर रहा है और अपने यहां जबरदस्ती प्रिजनर्स आफ वार रक्खे हुए है ? क्या यह इस बात का द्योतक नहीं है कि जिस प्रकार से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के प्रयत्नों से शिमला समझौता हुआ ताकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान एक साथ बैठ कर सब समस्याओं को सुलझायें उस का वायोलेशन हो रहा है ? चूंकि बंगलादेश ने यह इरादा किया था कि जिन लोगों ने औरतों की इज्जत लूटी, असमत लूटी, उन की खुशियां लूटीं, और दुधमुहे बच्चों को हत्या की अग्नि में झोंक देने का प्रयत्न किया था उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाय, इसलिये क्या इस प्रकार की बातें करके पाकिस्तान बंगलादेश पर पोलिटिकल प्रेशर नहीं डालना चाहता है ? वहां पर जो पढ़े-लिखे प्रोफेसर्ज थे, डाक्टर्स थे जो इन्टेलिजेन्सिया क्लास थी, उस पर अत्याचार किये गये थे । जब इन्होंने यह इरादा किया कि 195 लोगों का ट्रायल किया जाय, जिन के खिलाफ सभी सुबूत मौजूद हैं तो पाकिस्तान ने इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही शुरू की और कहा कि हम एक हजार लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलायेंगे—ताकि बंगला देश सरकार पर प्रेशर पड़े और वह इन 195 लोगों के खिलाफ़ मुकदमा न चला सके ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस में अमरीका का कोई हाथ नहीं है, अमरीका ने ज्वाइन्ट डिक्लेरेशन को वेलकम किया है, तो क्या पाकिस्तान में इतना साहस है, इतनी हिम्मत है कि इतनी बड़ी तादाद में जो लोग अपने देश जाना चाहते हैं, ह्यूमेनिटेरियन ग्राउण्ड्स् पर जाना चाहते हैं उन को जबरदस्ती रोके । मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया है, उसमें मुझे कोई ताकत दिखाई नहीं देती । 17, अप्रैल के ज्वाइन्ट डिक्लेरेशन के बाद ता० 6 से जो एट्रोसिटीज वहां पर हुई हैं और जो समाचार अखबारों से मिल रहे हैं—उन के बारे में कोई स्ट्रांग स्टैटमेंट उन्होंने नहीं दिया है।

मैं जानना चाहती हूं—मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है । क्या उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को—जिस के साथ उन्होंने समझौता किया है और जो आज दोस्त है—इस कार्यवाही के लिये कोई प्रोटेस्ट लिख कर भेजा है कि बंगालियों के साथ वहां अत्याचार क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

दूसरे—दुनिया भर में जो हमारे मिशन्ज हैं या उन्होंने अपने मिशन्ज को कोई आवाहन भेजा है, समाचार भेजा है, खबर भेजी है कि वे दुनियां के सामने इन तथ्यों को रखें कि पाकिस्तान किस प्रकार का अत्याचार कर रहा है, जो शिमला पैक्ट के खिलाफ़ है और निन्दनीय है।

तीसरे—क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि—यदि अमरीका की ताकत इस में काम नहीं कर रही है तो कौन सी दुनिया की ताकतें हैं जो पाकिस्तान को इतना प्रोत्साहित कर रही हैं कि पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार की एट्रोसिटीज कर रहा है ।

चौथा—बंगलादेश का जन्म हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी के सफल नेतृत्व के कारण हुआ, जिस प्रकार से उन को सहायता दी गई, जिस तरह से बंगला देश के रिफ्यजीज यहां आये, जिस तरह से उन को रखा गया, जिस प्रकार से उन को वापस किया गया—यह सब उन के सफल नेतृत्व के कारण सम्भव हो सका । मैं जानना चाहती हूं—क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

इस सदन की नेता भी हैं, और इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री हैं, अपना एक वक्तव्य दे कर सारे संसार को बतायें कि वास्तविकता क्या है । किस किस जगह समझौते के अनुसार पालन हुआ है, तथा हमने उस के लिये क्या क्या कार्यवाहियां की हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Four questions have been asked. I will be very brief in the reply.

No protest letter has been sent to Pakistan because no useful purpose will be served. We have no diplomatic relations with them at the moment.

Regarding the second question, we have informed the Missions abroad and let us not forget that besides our informing the Indian Missions abroad, the Government of Bangla Desh is now represented in the major capitals of the world and their Ambassadors and representatives are also explaining this position in a very admirable manner to the world community.

About the third question as to who is instigating Pakistan, I do not know. But whoever is instigating, is not helping Pakistan and Pakistan should realise that if Pakistan is acting on anybody's instigation, then surely the result of this will have to be faced by Pakistan and not by the instigator.

The fourth question asked is: whether PM would like to make a statement. It is for PM to consider. But the statement that I made was on behalf of the Government . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I do not want to make a statement. PM stands for Piloo Mody. She is only a temporary incumbent.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This matter is before the international community, and it is well appreciated by the whole world that in this respect the action and the attitude of Pakistan is totally indefensible

12.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

U.P.S.C. (Members) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Members) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.R.S. 200(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1973 issued under article 318 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-5011/73.]

Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1973

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): On behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 869 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library*, See No. LT-5012/73.]

Review and Annual Report of Film Finance Corporation, Ltd., Bombay and Annual Report of Press Council of India for 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited Bombay for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in library*. See LT-5013/73.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Press Council of India for the year 1972, under section 18 of the Press Council Act, 1965.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously.

[*Placed in library* See No. LT 5014/73.]

Review and Annaul Report of National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar and of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, for 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited Nepanagar, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in library*. See No. LT-5015/73.]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in library*. See No. LT-5016/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION, NEW DELHI FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.

[*Placed in library*. See No. LT-5017/73.]

12.59 HRS.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): I beg to present the twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

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13. HRS.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964."

The motion was adopted

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I introduce† the Bill.

13.01 HRS.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) *Re* NEGLIGENCE OF DOCTORS IN A.I.I.M.S. TOWARDS A MEMBER CAUSING LOSS OF VISION IN AN EYE

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to bring to your kind notice and to the notice of the House the most serious thing that has happened to one of our colleagues, Mr. K. Gopal, who, last week, I regret to say, lost his right eye due to the sheer negligence of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences where he had gone to seek succour and treatment.

To cut a long story short, Mr. Gopal who was sitting in the House on the 4th of last month felt that he was losing his vision and was advised thereafter by Dr. Caroli of the Willingdon Hospital to contact, Dr. Agarwal of the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Ophthalmic Clinic of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. It took him almost two days to get an appointment. Having got the appointment he went and met the doctor, and the good doctor, instead of looking at his eye to find out what was bothering him and what was troubling him, said 'I have to look at it after my juniors have examined it.'.

So, for 4 hours or 5 hours Mr. Gopal lingered around while one junior doctor after another came up to him some not even knowing how to use the instruments that were provided to them, and at the same time not coming up with any sort of explanation as to why Mr. Gopal was not seeing well with his right eye. Finally, after exasperation, Mr. Gopal asked to see Dr. Agarwal again, who then told him that he was suffering from retinal detachment. I am not a doctor and I don't know very much about this. But even I know that if you are suffering from a retinal detachment, the one thing that you have to do is to get into bed and stop all movement. This is extremely necessary if you have retinal detachment. There was no medicine even to dilate the pupil of the eye. They should have told him that he should not move, that he should take it easy. On the contrary, the doctor told him, he needed surgery. He was told to go and get some certificate from the CGHS, or whatever procedure they have invented. Instead of attending to the patient which they ought to have done, they asked him to fulfil certain formalities. Mr. Gopal got disgusted with the entire procedure and thereafter went to Madras that night itself. The doctor had not warned him that he should

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*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 9-5-73.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

not undertake the journey. He went to Madras to see his eye specialist. It is in Madras that the eye specialist informed him: What are you doing over here? Why have you come here, when you should have hospitalised yourself? Unfortunately, the specialist was going abroad and could not attend to him and he recommended that he may go back to Delhi. He came to the Irwin Hospital, where he was very well looked after but unfortunately it was too late.

Sir, the fact of the matter is that on the day he went to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences he had about fifty percent of his sight, but by the time he reached the Irwin Hospital, he had hardly any sight or vision left in his right eye. The sum total of it is, an operation was performed on his right eye, and today you see Mr. Gopal sitting here minus one eye.

The Government has spent something like Rs. 5 crores on this impressive building complex to house the All India Institute of Medical Sciences; the Ophthalmic Clinic bears the name of our first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. This is the sort of treatment, this is the sort of reception that one gets.

Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the severest and the most drastic action should be taken against the persons concerned. Mr. Gopal himself says in his letter: 'I am not claiming any privilege as an M.P. but as any ordinary citizen of our country who should be cared for properly by persons like Dr. Agarwal'. Sir, Government has been spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on manning all these institutions, and I wish persons with a sense of responsibility are made to head these institutions. One can see a striking difference between the AIIMS and a hospital like Irwin Hospital. The former has got massive buildings but no responsible men to look after, whereas the latter has got men of talent with a sense of responsibility. I would like very much that under Rule 372 you call upon the Minister to make a statement and thereafter to promise an enquiry to our full and complete satisfaction.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I just want to add a word. I just happened to talk to some of my friends and they had the same story to tell. One of my friends told me that his mother lost her eye due to the negligence of the same doctor. This thing has been repeating for the last few years. The doctors are spending more time to fight each other for their own power to establish and neglect the patients. A thorough enquiry into the whole affair and the functions of the Institute should be made. I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Piloo Mody.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel rather embarrassed and delicate to rise and speak on a matter which directly concerns me. Nevertheless I feel it my duty to bring it to the notice of the hon. Members and the House to avoid recurrence of this kind of thing. After all I have lost one of my eyes. But if only people who are supposed to be responsible realise their responsibility, I am sure, this would not have happened. To add to what my friend Mr. Piloo Mody has said, I went to AIIMS at about 9.10 AM and was there upto 1.40 p.m. On my insistence Dr. Aggarwal came to see me and he said it is a case of retinal detachment. He sounded so very casual. Then I asked, "What is the remedy and how long will it take?" He said, "A month or six weeks." Then I said, "I do not mind." Then he said, "You will have to get a letter from the CGHS and then only you will be admitted." As I happened to be covered under CGHS, I had to complete all these formalities. If I had money, I could go straight and get myself treated privately. I am not claiming any privileges as an M.P., but as an ordinary citizen of this country I feel I should have been met with better treatment. Only when I reached Madras I knew the seriousness of retinal detachment. Honestly, I did not know earlier. From All India Institute of Medical Sciences I came to Parliament House and booked my seat for Madras. When my doctor friend suggested to me, I rushed back to Delhi. My only request is that a thorough enquiry should be made into this matter so that others are not affected in a similar manner.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Sir, so far as Dr. Aggarwal is concerned, the Minister should assure the House that he will be suspended immediately. We will not tolerate the doctors behaving in such a fashion. On behalf of my colleagues, I request you to direct the Minister to immediately suspend Dr. Aggarwal and order an enquiry in which the Members of Parliament should be associated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I feel Sir, it is not enough whatever action we may now take against Dr. Aggarwal. The most important thingh is what are we going to do with his eye. Even now some treatment in Vienna or somewhere else may be available to restore the vision. The Health Ministry should see to it if some grafting of eye can be done. Experts should be consulted. We should not leave the matter here. It is an important matter as one of our colleagues has lost his eye without any fault of his own. Is the Minister going to promise us this or not?

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I have also had experience very similar to this, and I feel that I must place it before the House. We are extremely sorry about our

hon. colleague Shri K. R. Gopal's eye problem. But only about six weeks ago, my nephew was admitted to the Willingdon Hospital, and the negligence there was so much that a 26-year old boy was allowed to lie there with a burst pancreas for 24 hours, and nothing was done, and he died after 24 hours, and his father is a Member of Parliament. Exactly the same thing happened in that case, and he has died leaving behind four children. It is a serious and terrible situation, and it is a general problem that Government will have to consider.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Many Members laughed in this House when I said that we never wanted to go to a hospital because immediately after we went to a hospital, there was going to be a by-election. I said it in humour. But now we find that one of the youngest Members, Shri K. R. Gopal, has lost one eye, and Dr. Aggarwal could not tell him that retinal detachment is a thing where the patient should not move at all, and he should remain almost mummified, so to say, and he should not be allowed even to move this side or that side. Sir, this crime is too much.

I would only like to add that a similar thing had happened before. Shri Teja Singh Swatantra lost his life on my lap the other day in the lobby. I would never have raised this matter, but for the fact that aminophillin injection was given to him, which should not have been given. Sir, I am an asthmatic patient, and I may die at any moment because I am suffering from cardiac asthma, and I do not bother about it, but aminophillin injection being given to a heart patient was something which was unimaginable. I had lost my two brothers because of cardiac asthma, but he died like my father on my lap. I had not uttered a word about it before, and my leader was too meek and submissive to raise it in the House. But the question is how many MPs are going to lose their lives in this manner: Dr. Lohia lost his life, and Shri Uma Charan Patanik lost his life. Anybody who goes to a hospital may lose something, and if I go to hospital I may lose my limb. Therefore, I would request you to see that the doctors have all regard for the Members and I would request you to come to our rescue. I never go to a hospital because of this, and I have never believed in the CGHS at all.

MR. SPEAKER: When I saw this notice under rule 377 this morning and also the letter along with it, personally speaking, I was also very much shocked at the events and the facts as described in the letter of Shri K. R. Gopal to the hon. Minister Shri Khadilkar. I was particularly very much sad at the third paragraph where he says:

> "Some examinations were done by some doctors who included some junior doctors who treated me as a piece of experiment and not with the real intention of diagnosing the ailment.".

I must also very much appreciate that Shri K. R. Gopal has not taken up his position as an M.P., and he writes:

> "I am writing this to you to inquire . . ."
> —as Shri Piloo Mody himself has just described—
>
> " . . into this irresponsible behaviour of Dr. Aggarwal who is the head of the department. I am not claiming my privilege as an M.P. but as an ordinary citizen of our country.".

But, personally speaking, this negligence has not only harmed Shri K. R. Gopal but a million people whom he represents in his constituency, because they have partly been deprived of his services which they should normally have had.

I appreciate that he has claimed only the rights of an ordinary citizen, but this handicap will deprive him of the full service that he has to render to his people and his constituency.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Some compensation should be given to him.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry to learn from other friends also that this neglect is shown. We had heard so many stories about this.

If even at the level of the MPs and other representatives of people, they have the same grievance, God help us what about people in general.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): In other hospitals also.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye must be remembering that in the last Lok Sabha we had a lot of discussion about two hospitals. The son of an MP had died and the fear was so much that whenever an MP fell sick, he was always hesitant to go to a hospital.

I saw a certain road sign in Japan. There they do not say 'Do not drive above 40'. But in the hill areas they put up the road sign like this: 'There is yet to be seen a man who drove about 40 and survived'. Similarly, that 'there is yet to be seen an MP who went to a hospital and survived'— I think that should not be the case. They do not claim any prior right over those of other citizens. But at least they are in charge of certain functions and duties entrusted to them under the Constitution under the election law and they must perform them

I very much like the suggestion that in order to enable him to do full justice to his constituency and people, the Government should do something to restore his eye-sight.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Mr. Speaker I am very sorry to say that this matter came to my attention only about an hour ago when I was in the Rajya Sabha. Shri Gopal is a personal friend of mine. I am very much thick and thin with him, and I have no words to express my sympathy and regret for the injury that has happened to him.

Shri Khadilkar is not here today. He is coming back tomorrow from the WHO conference. I can tell you that I will convey to him the feelings and agony that have been expressed by members . . .

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोतीहारी) प्राइम मिनिस्टर तो हैं । प्राइम मिनिस्टिर से कहिए ।

SHI A. K. KISKU: However, may I say that I have taken note of all the points, all the issues, that have been raised by the members not only in this particular case, but also in other cases? About this particular case, I can say that Government will take a very serious view of the whole thing, but just at this moment, I hope the House will realise that in such a short time, it is not possible for me . . .

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: He can make a statement tomorrow (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: (Shajapur): The matter is too serious. Why should he wait for Shri Khadilkar?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am only asking for some time to go into this, and I will make a statement as soon as I can.

SHRI PILOO MODY: To say that Mr. Khadilkar is not here is to say that the Government of India has gone to the WHO (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I assure you that on your behalf I will be in touch with them? I will personally speak to the Prime Minister and will also have a discussion with the Minister, to enquire where lies the whole difficulty—what is the real problem. Something must be done. It is not only on behalf of MPs but of all citizens.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We want to make suggestions about the medical arrangements available here.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call a meeting of the General Purposes Committee and discuss it with you. Now, Mr. Samar Guha.

(ii) *Re.* AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE CHOGYAL OF SIKKIM AND POLITICAL PARTIES OF SIKKIM

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Today, we have had very good news to congratulate the people of Sikkim on their achieving the right of self-determination and having a document signed by the Chogyal of Sikkim and the representatives of the Sikkim National Party, the Sikkim National Congress, the Janata Congress and also the Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India. In that document, they have agreed to set up a democratic policy in the country according to the genius and heritage of Sikkim.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that you want?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They have been assured that there will be an elected legislature on the basis of adult franchise, an independent judiciary and an executive. They have been assured the right of self-determination. The most important part of the agreement is that they have, in that document, agreed to have a very close link with the Government of India whereby the Government of India will provide the head of the administration to ensure democratisation, good administration, communal harmony and, what is most important, a rapid economic and social development.

This is the report that has come to us. I have drawn your attention to this matter and have also requested that there should be some discussion—and you have also agreed—on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: About Sikkim?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a very important matter. The document has been signed on behalf of the Government of India also. The Government of India is a party to it. So, I request the Minister—the Minister of External Affairs is present here—through you, to make a statement about what has happened and also the role of the Government of India therein. (*Interruptions*). The Minister is there: let him say.

MR. SPEAKER: I will send it to him. He will make a statement at the proper time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Before this session concludes.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hope.

(iii) *Re.* KAPADIAS' ATTEMPT TO GET CONTROL OVER NATIONAL RAYON CORPORATION, LTD.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1968 के अन्तिम महीनों में मैंने कापड़िया के द्वारा किलिक निक्सन गुट की कम्पनियों पर कब्जा करने की जो साजिश की गई थी, उस के सम्बन्ध में एक आवेदन पत्र उद्योग मंत्री को दिया था पिछली लोक सभा में यह मामला कई बार उठा था । मेरे प्रयासों के चलते अहमदाबाद, सूरत और बम्बई उपनगरों की बिजली कम्पनियों का पूरा इन्तजाम अपने हाथों में लेने की उन की कोशिश असफल हो गई । नेशनल रेयान को हथियाने का उन का प्रयास भी मैंने कामयाब होने नहीं दिया था ।

हम लोगों के आग्रह पर सरकार ने कम्पनी कानून की खंड 408 के तेहत कार्यवाही की और जनता तथा हिस्सेदारों के हित की रक्षा की । अपने आदेश में कम्पनी ला बोर्ड ने कापड़िया के अस्वस्थ तौर तरीके, उनका सन्देहास्पद पूर्व-इतिहास, उन की सट्टेबाजी की प्रवृत्ति तथा उन के द्वारा किया गया वचनभंग आदि की स्पष्ट शब्दों में निन्दा की थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि सरकार ने खंड 408 के अन्दर की गई कार्यवाही को जारी नहीं रखा, सरकारी डायरैक्टरों की मियाद नहीं बढ़ाई तो हिस्सेदारों की 11 मई की वार्षिक सभा में वह कम्पनी कापड़िया के हाथ में चली जायगी और जिस तरह तीन वर्ष पहले उन्होंने कोहिनूर मिल्स का विनाश किया, नेशनल रेयान का भी करने से वे बाज नहीं आयेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल रेयान बहुत महत्व की कम्पनी है । उस की परिसंपत्ति (एसेट्स) 30 करोड़ रुपया है और सालाना बिक्री 29 करोड़ रुपये की है । यह कम्पनी सरकार को पौने छः करोड़ सालाना आबकारी कर (एक्साईज ड्यूटी) तथा ढाई करोड़ रुपये कारपोरेशन टैक्स के रूप में देती है—यानी कुल सवा आठ करोड़ रुपया देती है । चूंकि एक कापड़िया मारुति लिमिटेड का डायरैक्टर है, इसलिये जनता और हिस्सेदारों के मन में सरकारी दृष्टिकोण के बारे में शंका उत्पन्न हुई है । क्या सरकार अविलम्ब इस में कार्यवाही कर इस शुब्हे को दूर करेगी ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only the Member who was allowed could speak. The Minister should make a statement about it sometime later to-day or tomorrow at the earliest.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Sir, this matter is before the Company Law Board. I shall make a statement on this tomorrow after collecting the information

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13.25 hrs.

NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now resume discussion on the North-Eastern Hill University Bill. I have gone through the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Daga and Shri Indrajit Gupta and also your views on it, namely, that you will be coming with some amendments later on for restoring the position of autonomy. You said that in fact the university authorities had been given autonomy under the delegated legislation. So far as Government is concerned this autonomy is all right. But, so far as the universities and this Parliament are concerned, it is very difficult to admit that autonomy. So, the papers should be laid on the Table of the House so far as Statutes are concerned. Whenever any Statute is issued, amended or discontinued, a copy thereof should be laid on the Table of the House. I have seen that so far as Banaras Hindus University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Aligarh University are concerned, in all these universities, under the Statute, it is said that the Court shall consist of the following. Under that, a list of 28 categories is given so far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned.

Similarly, in the case of Jawaharlal Nehru University also a list of categories is given. In the case of Aligarh University also, there is a list of 32 categories. But, in this case, it has been mentioned in the Bill that the constitution of the Court and the terms of its members shall be prescribed by the Statutes which may be made by the Executive body. No categories or any other details are given. Similarly, in the case of the Executive Council, the categories are given in the case of Jawaharlal

[Mr. Speaker]

Nehru University and Aligarh University. In this case, it is purely left to the Statute to provide for them. The same is the position with regard to Academic Council. The categories are given in the case of other Universities, and not in this case. The plea was taken that this was done on the pattern of Jawaharlal Nehru University. My opinion is that if a mistake was committed once that should not continue for future. I very much hope that either you will lay the Statutes for the consideration of Parliament or you will come very soon, after a year or so, with an amendment to bring it at par with the other universities, so that nothing is left purely to the delegated legislation which is outside the very scope or basic principles of the Bill, which we have been following in other cases. It is all right so far as Government is concerned in the matter of delegated authority. So far as Parliament is concerned, in case of all Central Universities, they should have the occasion to have a look at them. That does not mean that you are debarred from proceeding with the consideration of this Bill at this stage. I have made this observation in view of the objections raised by both Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Daga yesterday. Shri Daga dealt at length with this point. We are trying to straighten this matter and not debar you from proceeding with the further consideration of the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : चूंकि आपने निर्णय को आपने दे दिया और उनको एक बार मौका दिया है तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे, कि आपने से ही वक्त य पर यहां विवाद करवायेंगे हमको प्रस्ताव देने की जरूरत नहीं होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कल ही कहा था इस बिल को फिर लायेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने रियायत की है वरना आप कह सकते थे कि कल रिड्राफ्ट करके लायें ।

MR. SPEAKER: Even at this stage, if he is prepared to place it before the Subordinate Legislation Committee and if it can come on the 16th, I do not mind. But the time is so short. You have come too late into this House.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I will abide by your decision and I wish to repeat the assurance I gave yesterday that when the Visiter frames the final statutes, Government will come forward with a motion for consideration of those statutes by this House so that the House will have every apportunity of making such changes as it deems necessary. My only submission is about the time. Even in the case of Jawaharlal Nehru University, a period of three years was necessary for the university to take shape.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. That period may be a little more or less. I have experience of universities for the last two decades. When statutes are laid before the legislature, some times very urgent matters provided in the statutes are kept pending before the legislature for long time. They do not come up for years. So, some time-limit should be fixed within which, if Government or any member wants a discussion, a motion may be brought. Beyond that time-limit—it is generally 30 days—it should not be delayed further and should be deemed approved by the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We are very thankful to you. Will you also ask the Minister to make a statement on the Aligarh Muslim University?

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am sorry. Mr. Indrajit Gupta may continue his speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, before you leave the Chair, I must express my appreciation of the stand you have taken in this matter. Yesterday I had admitted the fact that there were several lacunae and imperfections in this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I have amended my observation to say, "objections raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Daga and Shri Indrajit Gupta".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I also said yesterday that this should not debar the Bill from being proceeded with. This Bill should be passed so that the establishment of this university can be proceeded with. Later on we can take the corrective action which you have indicated to which the minister has agreed.

13.34 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

I was yesterday appealing to Mr. Daga not to press his amendment for this reason. I also wish to appeal to Mr. Samar Guha not to press his amendment because in the specific situation prevailing in that region today. I am afraid Mr. Guha's amendment would only complicate matters rather than solve them. Neither Assam nor Meghalaya wants this university to have jurisdiction over the hill or plain areas of Assam. Both Assam and Meghalaya are opposed to it whatever one's views may be on this subject. We know there are linguistic minorities in Assam who are facing great difficulties now.

But the solution does not lie in imposing this University on them because neither the people of Meghalaya, nor of Assam, want it.

I would only appeal to the Minister, and the authorities of the new University when they come into being, to see that education at this North Eastern Hill University must aim at maintaining and developing the identity of the several tribal cultures of the peoples for whose benefit this University is being set up. It should not try to assimilate them into the culture of some other communities which may be numerically stronger. The whole idea is that they should feel that through the opportunities given to them in this University, the identity of their several cultures will be maintained and developed and, at the same time, they will be enabled to participate in the larger mainstream of our national life.

The local people of those four areas must be made to feel that they have a direct stake in this University. Without that it can never fulfil the requirements of the situation. I suppose in the beginning it will not be possible, perhaps, to avoid getting a certain number of teaching staff from outside, from other States and areas. But the aim should be that, as soon as possible, local talent should be encouraged, should be given necessary training and should be equipped so that the teaching and research posts in this University can be filled up by local people so that the local people will have real stake in the University.

Finally, I would just remind the House that the total population of the four areas, two States and two Union Territories, is at the moment about 23 lakhs or 24 lakhs only. The number of college students at present in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal and Mizoram is perhaps round about 10,000. So, the scope for development is tremendous. And the level of education at the school level is considerably higher in those areas than it is in the rest of the country for certain reasons. But the opportunity which the University can now give to the sons and daughters of the tribal people to play their full part in the educational, social cultural and even economic progress of India as a whole will be the criterion which, in future years to come, will decide whether the University has been able to discharge its true role or not. I am confident that with the co-operation of all the Hills people of that area, who have waited for ten long years for this University to be established, a new chapter will open which is full of hope and promise for the younger generation of that area.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चंदौली) : मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं। दस वर्षों की परिक्रमा के बाद यह विधेयक आ रहा है और ऐसे क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिये आ रहा है जहां पर हमारा सीमान्त प्रदेश पड़ता है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सीमा के प्रदेशों का शिक्षित होना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे सीमान्त प्रदेश जितने हैं उनमें शिक्षा की कमी है। यह काम पहले होना चाहिये था, अब हो रहा है अच्छी बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्राविधिक कठिनाइयां थीं वह भी दूर हो गई और मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है मेरे मित्र डागा जी अपना संशोधन वापिस ले लेंगे, ऐसा उन्होंने अभी मुझ से कहा है। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बहुत से हैं और यह एक क्षेत्र में विश्वविद्यालय खुलने जा रहा है।

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का जो अनुभव है, अच्छा अनुभव है, वह इस विश्वविद्यालय को प्राप्त होना चाहिये। किन्तु मेरा ऐसा अनुभव रहा है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय जिस क्षेत्र में होते हैं उस क्षेत्र का नेतृत्व यह नहीं कर पाते और इतने अखिल भारतीय महत्व के हो जाते हैं कि वहां की जनता को उस का किसी प्रकार का लाभ नहीं मिलता और वहां के लोक जीवन पर उस का किसी प्रकार का प्रभाव नहीं रह जाता है। यह काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के अनुभव के आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं।

यह विश्वविद्यालय चूंकि प्रारम्भ हो रहा है इसलिये इस बात का यत्न किया जायेगा अधिक से अधिक प्रतिभायें वहां से ली जायें, उस क्षेत्र से ली जायें और उस क्षेत्र की जो अजेय संस्कृति है, जिस में संगीत है, प्रकृति का ओजस्वी कालजयी स्वर है, वह धूमिल न होने पाये, बल्कि उस का जो सुन्दर तत्व है वह राष्ट्र को इस विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से प्राप्त हो। प्रायः यह होता है कि हम अपने को अखिल भारतीय बनाने में जो हमारी विविधता है और उस विविधता में जो रागात्मकता है, जिस रागात्मकता के कारण यह देश सांस्कृतिक

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

एका का अनुभव करता है, उसे हम मिटा देते हैं और उस के मिटाने का परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारा जो सौन्दर्य है, जो हमारा शुभकर है, जो मंगलमय है, वह नष्ट हो जाता है । इस विश्व-विद्यालय का आरम्भ हो रहा है और मुझे विश्वास है कि वहां की प्रतिभाओं का अधिक से अधिक योगदान इस में लिया जायेगा । और प्रारम्भ का, श्रीगणेश का काम बड़ा महत्व का होता है इसलिये जो अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ऐसे अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जायेंगे जो वास्तव में सेवा में विश्वास रखते हों ।

स्वायत्तता की बात शिक्षा संस्थाओं को ले कर बहुत उठायी जाती है, और यह तय नहीं किया जाता है कि स्वायत्तता का अर्थ क्या है ? कुछ लोग स्वायत्तता इस बात के लिये शिक्षा संस्थाओं में चाहते हैं कि उस के भीतर उन्हें विचरण करने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो और उस का जो सत्व है शिक्षा संस्था का, उस का लाभ और उपयोग अपने निजी स्वार्थों में करें । वह स्वार्थ राजनीतिक भी हो सकते हैं, और व्यक्तिगत भी हो सकते हैं । स्वायत्तता कुछ लोग इसलिये भी चाहते हैं कि जो शिक्षक हैं वह अपने उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वहन न करें, वह पढ़ाने लिखाने का काम न करें बल्कि कुछ दूसरा काम करें, और उस के बदले उन को स्वायत्तता मिले । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि स्वायत्तता की मांग, अच्छी मांग है किसी भी शिक्षण संस्था के लिये, किसी भी सांस्कृतिक संस्था के लिये, किन्तु वह स्वायत्तता इस बात के लिये हो कि कोई अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन न करे यह अच्छी बात नहीं है । मेरा विश्वास होता जा रहा है कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं में स्वायत्तता के नाम पर कुछ ऐसी स्वाधीनता बढ़ती जा रही है, ऐसी उच्छृंखलता बढ़ती जा रही है जिस का परिणाम देश को भोगना पड़ रहा है ।

जिस क्षेत्र में यह विश्वविद्यालय खुलने जा रहा है वह पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि मैं चाहता हूं केन्द्रीय सरकार जिस प्रकार के उद्योग क्षेत्र में, कृषि के क्षेत्र में या अन्यान्य क्षेत्रों में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को वरीयता दे रही है उसी प्रकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी वरीयता दे, और यह उस का प्रथम चरण होगा उस वरीयता के दृष्टि-कोण से ।

मैं इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का स्वागत करता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि जुलाई तक यह काम करने लगेगा और इस में ऐसे ही लोग रखे जायेंगे और ऐसे ही लोगों को नामां-कित किया जायेगा जो कि सेवा में विश्वास रखते हों, बल्कि सत्ता में विश्वास न रखते हों । आज शिक्षा की सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि सत्ता-धारी लोग बहुत ज्यादा पहुंच गये हैं, सेवक नहीं हैं । अध्यापक अध्यापन नहीं करना चाहते, लड़के पढ़ना नहीं चाहते हैं, एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करना चाहते, और इन तीनों के बीच में शिक्षा खो गयी है। और साक्षरता तो जो आयी है वह भी कोई ऐसी नहीं आयी है कि आदमी को शिक्षित बना सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह एक बहुत बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कदम होगा ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : सभा-पति महोदय, पिछड़े हुए इलाके में और खास कर के इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो शेष भारत के अंग हैं जहां की जनता बिल्कुल पिछड़ी हुई है और शिक्षा की सुविधा नहीं के बराबर है तो बहुत दिनों से यह जनता की मांग रही थी कि वहां पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोले जायें । मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने अपना इस ओर कदम बढ़ा कर के उस क्षेत्र की जनता की चिरवां-छित भावना का समादर किया है ।

साथ ही साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए उन से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि जिस क्षेत्र में आप इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं उस क्षेत्र में कुछ समाज विरोधी तत्व भी सक्रिय रहे हैं और आज कल भी हैं । इस कारण मैं आप से नम्र निवेदन करना चाहूंगा

कि शिक्षा के माध्यम से, विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से, उस क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का अभ्युदय हो और उन की जो अपनी संस्कृति है और उन की जो अपनी परम्परा है उस परम्परा के ऊपर भी ध्यान रखा जाये ।

साथ ही साथ मैं उन से यह भी चाहूंगा कि **सन आफ़ दी सौयल** को तरजीह दी जाय । कभी कभी होता क्या है सभापति जी, कि विश्वविद्यालय तो खुल जाते हैं लेकिन स्थानीय लोगों को, चाहे प्राध्यापक के रूप में हो या अन्य व्यवस्था के रूप में हो, उन्हें उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता है, इस के कारण कभी कभी उस में कुछ बाधाएं उपस्थित हो जाती हैं । और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में जो गड़बड़ी है, जो कि आप को इधर कुछ सालों से देखने को मिली है, कम से कम इस पहाड़ी विश्वविद्यालय में उस गड़बड़ी की फिर से किसी प्रकार की पुनरावृत्ति न हो । इस के बारे में भी आप को सोचना पड़ेगा ।

और एक विषय की ओर सभापति महोदय मैं शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि विश्वविद्यालय जो आप बना रहे हैं, जिस की शुभकामना सारे राष्ट्र की आप के साथ है । लेकिन स्वायत्त सत्ता के नाम पर कुछ आप को उन के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये कि शिक्षा जगत कम से कम राजनीति से और सत्ता से, कम से कम विमुख रहे । लेकिन इस विधेयक से ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि आप ने स्वायत्त सत्ता के ऊपर कुछ ध्यान नहीं दिया है और सब कुछ आप अपने ही माध्यम से करने जा रहे हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के विषय में और विस्तृत रूप से कुछ कार्य करने के बाद जब आप को अनुभव होगा तो उस विषय पर ध्यान दे कर के उस विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता की भावना का समादर करते हुए उस क्षेत्र की जनता के लिये वास्तव में यह विश्वविद्यालय उपयोगी हो सके ताकि उस का सांस्कृतिक जीवन जो सदियों से पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में रहते आये हैं, उस का वास्तविक रूप में विकास हो सके, और उस का विकास की तरफ़ शिक्षा के माध्यम से इतनी तेजी से बढ़ा जा सके जिस से कि वहां के लोग लाभान्वित हो सकें ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill by which the North-Eastern Hill University is going to be established. In fact, when this Bill was introduced in a different form in the last Session, members from Assam opposed it. We opposed inclusion of Assam in the Bill but made it clear that we wanted a university to be established for the hill areas as early as possible. In fact, with a lot of hesitation we opposed it at that time—when we came to know that unless we gave our support, the University could not be established. I am extremely happy and I want to convey the happiness on behalf of the other Assam members also that this University is coming into existence and we are looking forward to its establishment.

I will not go into the reasons why we opposed it last time. There were various reasons. We thought that we had already two universities in the State and the establishment of a third university with overlapping jurisdiction would only complicate the situation. Also we found that the Meghalaya people did not want, for various reasons, inclusion of the colleges of Assam in the University, and as we are having very cordial relations with Meghalaya, we decided that any step by which our relations would become strained should be avoided. I do not want to go into these aspects of the matter.

I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Daga and others that in this Bill there are certain lacunae. It may be because the Bill has been drafted hurriedly. Of course, the time is very short. Therefore, I would like the Bill to be passed, but I want the Minister to keep in mind the lacunae and I would draw his attention to one or two. I do not know why the jurisdiction of the University or affiliation has been made only optional and not compulsory. He has done it in line with the Jawaharlal Nehru University, but the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the North Eastern Hill University are not the same. There is a lot of difference. Jawaharlal Nehru University was set up more or less with the purpose that colleges all over the country may be affiliated if they so desired. But this Hill University caters only to the needs of the colleges of two States and the student population is only 10,000. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, the total student population which will come under the jurisdiction of

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

this Hill University when all the colleges are affiliated will be only 10,000. I feel that this granting of an option to some colleges to keep away from this University if they so desire will only harm the purpose. Therefore, I feel that at the earliest opportunity this optional jurisdiction should be done away with and the territorial jurisdiction of all colleges should be made compulsory.

I want to draw your attention to some other clauses but the time is too short for me to deal with all. If you please look to clause 12 for example, here you have given the power to the Vice-Chancellor to take immediate action in certain matters. For example, if the Vice-Chancellor feels that immediate action is necessary under clause 12 sub-clause (3), he can take any action if he so desires. The only limitation on his power is that he has to report it to the authority if he takes action which really can be taken by some other authority and then the authority may refer the matter to the Visitor if the authority is of the opinion that the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor is not correct. But in the proviso you have given the power of appeal to the Executive Committee. Suppose, the Vice-Chancellor takes an action which the authority refers to the Visitor and the aggrieved party also at the same time appeals to the Executive Committee, then whose decision is going to stand? The Visitor because of the reference by the authority will examine it and deal with the matter and the Executive Committee because of the right of appeal conferred on it will also be simultaneously looking at it. I feel this is not a happy position because the Visitor exercising his power under sub-clause (3) of clause 12 may come to a decision different from the one taken by the Executive Committee. Apart from this, the Visitor in this University being the President of India should not be dragged into this adjudication. After all President of India is a high dignitary and, therefore, the matter might have been referred to the Chancellor and not the President of India. You should keep the Visitor out of all this.

Then I refer to one or two aspects of the matter. Please look to clause 31(2). I do not know in what light the hon. Minister looks into this matter but he has much more experience than myself.

According to clause 31(2) if disciplinary action is taken against a student, then, at the request of the student, this disciplinary action may be referred to a Tribunal which will consist of one representative nominated by the student, one by the authority and then an umpire appointed by the Visitor. Are you not by this practice encouraging trade unionism in the relationship between student and teacher? If the University takes a disciplinary action against a student, is it desirable that these actions should be adjudicated as if we are adjudicating some industrial disputes? I think this is a very dangerous and not a healthy trend if you introduce this in the University. No University would like to take any disciplinary action against a student if it is under the apprehension that it will be adjudicated by such a tribunal which will have a student representative who will all the time be interested to preserve the rights of the students. I have never heard of any such body. I do not think it is either in the interests of the students' discipline. I urge upon the hon. Minister—he is the best man to know about it—to actually delete this provision.

Before conclusion, the last thing to which would take serious objection is clause 37 1) which says that a person is disqualified from being chosen or from being a member of any authority if he has been convicted by a court of law for an offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment for not less than six months. If one is convicted of offence of moral turpitude one should not hold office of authority. As a person who has been having some experience of law, I know this, that sentence in a case depends not always upon the gravity of the offence but also on the attitude of the judge who tries it. So, if the sentence is for 5 months or 6 months or whatever it may be, he should have no place of authority. This has to be looked into. With these observations I support the Bill.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): As a Member hailing from north-eastern land of the country, I feel happy, more than any other Member of this House that this Bill has been brought forward. Sir, I congratulate the Government of India, led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for having taken this right decision. I also congratulate Professor Nurul Hasan for the strain and for the labour he has undertaken to bring forward this Bill for discussion in this House. Many points have been urged in this House by the hon. Members who spoke. The establishment of this university, for the first time in the history of the life of the tribal people in that part of the country will set in motion other aspects of development, that is to say, social, educational, cultural and economic also, as is mentioned in this Bill itself. This area was backward in many respects and they have been voicing their feelings for the last 10 years. We are glad now that that desire is going to be fulfilled.

14 hrs.

At the time of the demand for the establishment of this University, Manipur was one of the States which desired that such a University should be established as expeditiously as possible for bringing about speedy development of that region as a whole, not only the tribal people but the people living in that part of the country. At that time the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was taking greatest interest in the problems prevailing in that part of the country listened to the demand of the humble people but unfortunately today he is not in our midst and today Smt. Indira Gandhi is leading the government and under her government a demand which was accepted by her father is going to be fulfilled. I must point out here to the House and the government as well that when this Bill was introduced last year in a different name, that is Indira Gandhi University, that name was the chosen name of the people of that region. But somehow it has so happened by the wisdom of this House and the government that name had to be altered and today we find the name of the university in a different appellation. Had that name been accepted, I think, the people would have been very happy. By that I do not mean to say that the people are less happy but had there been the same name the people would have been more happy? One obstacle that came in the way of passing the Bill last year was the trouble that had arisen in Assam. According to the provisions of the Constitution two legislatures of two States must pass the Resolution. Unfortunately, because of the trouble that had arisen in Assam, Assam had to withdraw that Resolution and that obstracted the smooth passing. After that what happened was that another State had to be approached to come forward to have the Bill passed. The hon. Minister contacted various States—Manipur, Tripura and other States—but unfortunately Assam and Mizoram were not fullfledged States. In the case of Manipur as the Minister pointed out I must clarify the position of Manipur that Manipur had to refuse to come forward because Manipur with all sincerety stated that we would like to have a separate university so that the educational problem of that part of the country would be strengthened by having more universities. It is only with this sincerety and not that we refused. In the beginning Manipur itself was included in the demand for the university. Manipur from the very beginning is taking much interest. So, that was the reason why the Manipur people could not come forward. So, on this occasion, I must draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the hopes and aspirations of the people of Manipur to have their own separate University.

Since my intention is to sit down before you ask me to do so, I would not like to go into the other aspects of this problem connected with the establishment of this university. But I would only mention one point. This Bill is called the North-Eastern Hill University Bill and it is supposed to meet the needs of the tribal people in the North-Eastern Hill region. I feel that it would have been much better if the provisions would have clearly spelt out the areas inhabited by the tribal people. I wish, for instance, that the hill areas of Manipur and other parts of this region, such as Tripura etc. inhabited by tribal people had been mentioned in this Bill. If the object of the university is to meet the special needs of the tribal people and to look after the development of the tribal people, their culture and all that, even according to the name of the Bill, it would have been very much reasonable to expect that the areas inhabited by the tribal people should have found mention in the provisions of the Bill. But that is not there. Anyhow, I do not quarrel over that now.

In conclusion, I would request those hon. Members who have given notice of amendments not to move them and not to insist on pressing them, because that would be best in the interests of the tribal people in that part of the country.

With these words, I would once again welcome this Bill and support it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The name of the original Bill was the Indira Gandhi University Bill. At the time that Bill was introduced, Professor H. N. Mukherjee and I had opposed the name of the Bill. I am very glad to know that the Prime Minister has declined to associate her name with this university, and by this, I should say that she has shown a very dignified and democratic stance. Some Members have said that the objective of this Bill is to integrate the people, particularly, the people of the hill areas of the hinterland of our country with the mainland of our Motherland. This is absolutely a wrong concept, I should say. It is not that only recently Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh etc. have been integrated with India, but anybody having a little knowledge of the Mahabharata would know that that part of the country was very closely linked culturally with India and the history of that area constituted as a part of the heritage of the whole of India. So, there is no question of integrating the people of the hills with the people of the rest of India through such Bill.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Before our Independence, due to the negligence of the British Government, and after Independence, due to the negligence of our own Government, the foreign missionaries got an opportunity to get into these areas and they tried to induct into them an alien outlook, an alien culture and alien thinking and they tried to alienate those people from the main bulk of the people of their own country, from their Motherland and the rest of the Indian community.

I wholly agree that the hill people in the north-eastern area should be given an opportunity to educate their sons and daughters according to their own heritage their own culture and their own traditions. I wholly agree with that objective.

Although I wholly agree with the object of the Bill—and I wish it could have been passed speedily, I also wish that as soon as it received assent, it could be implemented —but I am sorry to say that I have to oppose it from beginning to end because of its imperfect concept and structure. The concept is not at all commensurate with the principal objective. Its structure, function, the organisation as embodied in the Bill are, I am sorry to say, worse than those or any of the other Central Universities, like the Banaras, Aligarh or Visva-Bharati University.

This Bill has been given the name of 'North-Eastern Hill University', which means that its object is to look after the interests of the hill people of the eastern region as a whole to educate their sons and daughters. But nowhere in the Bill is there any special feature—to fulfil this objective, as we have some special features in the case of Visva-Bharati, Banaras, Aligarh and Jawaharlal Nehru Universities. Since the Bill has been named as 'North-Eastern Hill University Bill', it means it is specially for the tribal people who have their own special heritage, tradition and cultural values, but nowhere in the Bill is there any imprint to show that it intends to develop the genius of the hill people according to their tradition, culture and heritage. There is nothing in it either to glorify or to sustain or promote the culture and heritage of the hill people of that area.

There is another strange thing in the Bill. Though in the original Bill, its jurisdiction was the States of Assam and Meghalaya, the Union Territories of Arunachal and Mizoram and it also wanted to extend its jurisdiction to Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, as these areas have a large tribal population, I do not know why Assam, Manipur and Tripura have been excluded from the present Bill. Meghalaya, Arunachal and Mizoram have a total of 22.9 lakh tribal people. If you exclude Assam, Tripura and Manipur, you are excluding 31.7 lakh tribal people. According to their own statement as per cl. 6 of the Bill, special provision can be made for the weaker sections of the people of the north-eastern region, and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If you include them, it will be 11 lakhs more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is an ill-drafted bill. I must have time.

You are excluding a total of 42.7 lakh people. You are excluding people belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other hill people and you are giving the benefit only to 22.9 lakh people. I want to ask: when the University has been named North-Eastern Hill University and although they have said that it is meant for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the hill people specially and for the people of that whole hinterland, what right have Government to exclude nearly 42 lakhs of such people from its purview?

It is only for the benefit of 22.9 lakhs of people. What about the border people of Nagaland? What about the hill and plains people of Assam? What about those people who belong to other communities and areas like North Cachar hills? What harm have they done? About the hill people of Tripura—what harm they have done? The hill people of Manipur—what harm have they done? You say that Manipur did not agree. But that is no argument because you could extend the jurisdiction even to Manipur which of course can have a State university of its own. Your university is not a residential type of university like Visvabharati or Banaras or Aligarh. It has a wider jurisdiction. Therefore, there could be a dual opportunity for the Manipur boys and girls who can themselves have the set-up of a university for their State and also enjoy the benefit of the other Central university at the same time.

In this Bill, Assam has been excluded. I know the reason why Assam has been excluded. You can exclude the Bengalees, but you know by doing this, you are injuring the sentiments of the border people of Mikir and you are also injuring the sentiments of the hill people of Assam. I know the Bengalees of Assam are unfortunate people, and I do not know for how long they will remain unfortunate—perhaps for centuries. But what about those hill people, the border people, the Mikirs and others of Assam? They constitute 21 lakhs, and you know they are already demanding a new Udayachal State or something like that. The Mikir people are also demanding a separate

Statehood. If you want to exclude the Bengalees, and if you include the other people in the tea garden areas, at least in this Bill a certain provision should have been made for the Bodo communities, who constitute 16 lakhs; and if you include the Mikirs, it will come to 19 lakhs of hill people of Assam. In the name of this university, you are going to have a central university but, at the same time, you are going to deprive those hill people of the benefits of the university.

Similar is the case of Tripura, and the hill people of Tripura. Some Naga people are also living in Manipur.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not repeat what you have said already.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They have excluded Manipur but have included Nagaland. Some area of Manipur belongs to the Naga tribe also. You are denying them the right. What right have you to deny them this right?

So, Sir, this Bill is full of contradictions. Although the object is very laudable, in translating the objectives, the Government have made mistakes at each and every step, in concept, and in the structure of the university and other things also.

I would say only one word for my Assam friends. The dust and din of the linguistic agitation is settling down. They will lament in future, because, in Shillong itself there is a large quantum of Assamese population. There will be some difficulty for their sons and daughters, those who are living in Shillong, to get admission into this Hill University. They will have to go back either to the Dibrugarh or the Gauhati university. Assam Government have now agreed on the continuance of English as the medium of instruction at the university level. Therefore, there is no contradiction. Not only that. While they could enjoy the benefit of the Dibrugarh and the Gauhati universities, there should have been a competition among the Dibrugarh and the Gauhati universities and the university that would be set up in Shillong, a competitive spirit, in merit, in curriculum, in the methods of teaching and in examination and in many other features. That would have gone to the benefit of the people of Assam as a whole. I would only request my friends in Assam to reconsider this. Otherwise, in future they will lament that though the opportunity was there at their doors they denied it only for a momentary anger--I do not say parochial—linguistic agitation; but just for a momentary linguistic agitation they are going to deprive themselves of a certain opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will have to oppose the Bill clause-by-clause. This university appears as if it is going to give some training to policemen; it looks like that. It is absolutely authoritarian in character; absolutely totalitarian in concept. In the name of a central university, there is going to be a Visitor who will be all in all. He will appoint the Chancellor; he will appoint the Vice-Chancellir; he will appoint the Pro-Vice-Chancellor; he will appoint the Probody. All responsibility is given to him. He can, "for any good reason", dispense with any student or any employee.

The wording they use is 'for any good reason and cause', they can even withdraw any degree; they can immediately suspend any students. The students will have to sign a contract that they will abide by the discipline. What about the students' participation? My hon. friend, the Education Minister, talked loudly about the students' participation and about the Gajendragadkar Committee. Is there any idea of that here? This university is going to be set up by the Central Government and it is to go by a Statute. Have you introduced any idea of participation of students in it? At the same time the students have to sign a contract that they will remain disciplined. Are they going to have education with some background if an institute to train security personnel? The Visitor is all in all. Who is the Visitor? The President of India is the Visitor. By whom are his functions going to be exercised—The Executive Council. Through whom?—Through the Education Ministry. In the Education Ministry the people are sitting in a group of bureaucratic machinery and it is they who ultimately control the university. In all university Acts there are some provisions for representation from Parliament in its managing bodies. But, in this Bill, no such provision is there. I am sorry to say that this Bill is half-hearted one. Of course this is for the hill people of Assam. But, I should conclude by saying that this is not the concept really aimed at. In the matters of the objective, jurisdiction, organisation and functioning of this university the bill is drafted in such a manner that it will be very difficult for me to support it. I do not want to repeat what has happened to the Aligarh University Bill. I do not have time to bring forward amendments to this Bill. I would only request the Minister to take some more time—two more months—to send the Bill to different State Governments to ascertain their views and also refer it to Joint Committee of Parliament for ascertaining the views of all hill people. Having waited so long in these two months, heaven is not going to fall.

[Shri Samar Guha]

The cultural, traditional and educational benefits of the tribal people, as a whole should not be deprived of. If this bill is sent to a Joint Select Committee, the bill will come out better which will be accepted by all people of Hill areas of North-Eastern region.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chirman, Sir, after all this melodrama of my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, I have only to say that when we pass this Bill, it will be a red-letter day in the history of India because, for the first time, we are going to recognise some educational system for the tribal people of India.

Again I repeat that, as a student of history, I feel that the tribal people in India who constitute a vast population are different people altogether in their areas. I remember my Professor of Calcutta University and Mrs. Steila Kremrisch, Professor of Anthropology telling me that the tribal people in India constitute different people with a different psychology, with a different history, with a different traditional and educational systems. They have completely become different from the rest of India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is a teacher of History and he knows that he is going to do something for the tribal people of India. Let us not forget that. It is for the tribal people in the North-Eastern zone to have what they want. I want to make one or two points very categorically. Is it possible for the Government or for the hon. Minister for Education to extend the scope of affiliation to some other colleges in some other States in India where there are tribal people? I mean by that whether it is possible or not for the Government of India to consider setting up of some colleges in tribal areas with the very objective with which this university has been formed for the people of North-Eastern zone? Do you recognise in this Bill that on setting up a university for the North-Eastern region of India, the hill people who have many thing in common in their outlook and way of life are quite different from those of Assam, their negihbouring community?

The Minister wsll agree that if this is true for the people of the north-eastern zone, it is very much true for the other tribal areas in Orissa, West Bengal, M. P. and Bihar also. They have a claim now which they will put forward before Government, namely, if you have constituted a university for the north-eastern zone may be for security reasons, may be for fulfilling the aspirations of those people who are becoming toys in the hands of Christian missionaries, may be for intergrating them with the rest of the country, why not set up some colleges in our areas to give shape to our thoughts, culture and tradition?

After independence, we have established basic schools in tribal areas. I have walked hundreds of miles to see these tribals, the half-naked half-clad people, who are underfed, where the ray of civilisation has never entered. I know in what sub-human conditions they live, where probably human consciousness has not reached. What are we going to give them? There is widespread corruption in the basic schools; could we not give them some English schools? If we had set up some English schools in the tribal areas and given them a little enlightened type of education which we give to our children in our areas, the very picture of tribal areas would have been different today. How many of them are in the IAS, IPS, IFS or engineers or doctors? Not even 5 per cent, because we have not been able to give them proper eduction. So, we should consider whether it is possible to set up some colleges with this type of objective in the tribal areas.

What type of education are we going to give the tribals? Certainly not the type of education which we have given to our people in the thousands of schools we have in the country. It must be something different.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): In Bonda hills in Orissa, the tribal women are naked up till now!

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: So, for the first time, it is becoming clearer before our eyes that we have to give some new education to the tribal people. In NEFA area, there are 44 secondary schools. In Nagaland only 196 schools are there. What a sorrowful picture! Why not give free food and free clothes to the children who will read in this university, so that the parents may be enthused to send their wards there? The recorded enrolment in 1948-49 was 7,173. Today it has just tripled, not more than that in Khasi-Jaintia Hills, there are only 55 schools, in Mizo Hills only 51, in Garo Hills only 15, in Mikir only 5 and in North Cachar Hill only 3. Unless we enthuse the parents to send their wards to this university, the very objective will be defeated. Some researches will have to be conducted. Some text-books will have to be published by writers who will highlight the culture of the tribal people. They say they are altogether different from us; they are the earliest settlers on the Indian soil. If that be so, why should we give an opportunity to them to think that they are different? The text-books and the curriculum should be such that the tribal people will have a recognition in the educational system of India and in the total fabric of the Indian society.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, although certain fundamental reservations are persisting in my mind, I wish to welcome and support this Bill at least the intention behind the Bill. Sir, you will recall that when this Bill was introduced in this House in the last session, it was unfortunately attached with the name of the present Prime Minister. Some of us from this side of the House had taken serious objection to that. I am glad that our point has been conceded and the name of the hon. Prime Minister has been removed. Though there is nothing personal about it, we thought and we still think, that it is not wise, and certainly not healthy, to associate the name of a living leader with any of the institutions.

As I said, though there are certain fundamental reservations about this Bill in my mind, let me first come to the good part of it. It is very good that the Government have come out now with this move to develop "the intellectual, academic and cultural background of the people of the hilly areas" to quote from the Bill itself. I think it is good because in these areas people do feel—last month I had an opportunity of visiting the Eastern Zone and seeing things for myself—that they are being neglected, that they are not considered as part and parcel of the Indian Union. In order to make them realise their full personality, we have to endeavour in two directions—one is to help them develop their own local, regional and tribal ways of living and culture and the second is to help them intergrate with the rest of the country. I hope the founding of this University will make it possible for the people living in those areas to achieve precisely these two objectives. Since these people are sensitive about some of these matters, they need the warmth and understanding of the rest of the people of India. I feel that the establishment of the University would be a good instrument to promote these objectives. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, when he says that even from the point of view of national integration it is necessary that we should encourage these local tribals to develop their own institutions and then see to it that they are able to come into the mainstream of national events, politics and culture.

Having said all this, I am sorry to say that this new Bill is not going to prove, by any chance, a model University to be established by the Centre. One would have thought that when the Central Government got an opportunity of providing one more University under its own jurisdiction, directly under the Centre, it would provide certain fundamental provisions which will go to make the University a model university. I will not refer to the various details of the other Universities which are Central Universities, but I want to suggest that this particular Bill is very disappointing and dissatisfying in terms of the idea of a model university.

I do not understand why the States of Manipur and Tripura have been excluded from the jurisdiction of this new Bill. I think that these two States of the eastern zone of our country should have been included in it.

I know, sir, you would not permit me more time and so I shall not go in to the details of the provisions of the Bill. I shall only say, therefore, this—that the provisions which are mentioned in the legislative measure are, to say the least, both obnoxious and objectionable. I have no time to go into the details. Otherwise, I should have told my esteemed friend, the Minister of Education, as to how and why I feel these provisions are very obnoxious and objectionable. The main objection is that these provisions in the Bill reflect the colonial heritage of the older universities in the pre-independent India. I shoul d have thought that at least 25 years after our independence we have come to a stage when we can act of our own; and, the colonial heritage must be thrown out lock, stock and barrel from our university portals. I am sorry that the Minister and his officials have not seen to it that this heritage is removed. Indeed, I would go many steps further and say that, having got the opportunity, the Minister should have injected into this Bill many ideas which are current in modern times, both in India and outside, about the role of the students and teachers, about the need of constant and vigorous communication between the two and about the kind of administration and academic relationship that should exist in various universities in the modern times. Instead of doing all this, this Bill unfortunately is on the whole traditionally and wrongly patterned, where, the emphasis is more on the administrative side and on the executive authority and less on the autonomy of the University, freedom of the students, participation of the students and meaningful involvement of the teachers in the various educational and academic endeavours. In regard to all these arrangements and matters, I have, as a I said in the beginning, certain fundamental reservations. I wish, therefore, Government had come forward with the Bill with certain essential and urgent improvements. After all, when in the last Session this Bill was rejected, when it was opposed during the very first reading, Government had enough time to come again with better provisions. Three or four months have passed, without any

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

improvement and without any results. Now, of course, it is too late in the day, and I can understand and appreciate that. If we now say that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, it will consume further time and the University will not come into being in June or July this year. We do not want that. That is why, although we are in a fix and in a dilemma, we are constrained to accept and support this Bill. I hope the Minister will look into the various criticisms that have been made on the floor of this House by other Members and by me just now, and come forward with certain fundamental amendments to this Bill. I also hope that he will introduce into this enactment, the ideas of autonomy and independence which are very necessary for the good and healthy administration and running of the University.

With these words, Sir, I wish to commend once again this move of the Government and I hope the House will pass this Bill, even though it contains some serious defects and drawbacks.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the distinguished speakers who have been gracious enough to welcome and support this Bill. Except for my esteemed friend, hon. Shri Samar Guha, every one has supported this Bill. Some very serious criticisms have been offered. Unfortunately, for myself, I am in agreement with many of these criticisms, and therefore, I consider it my duty to explain the reasons why we are coming forward with a total interim arrangement for the University and not a full arrangement. I had already stated, in deference to the ruling given by the hon. Speaker, that when we make out the full set of statutes, within three years of the passing of the Bill, Government will itself bring forward a motion that these amendments be taken into consideration and the House, I hope, at that stage, will find that here is no cause for dissatisfaction.

Sir, at the moment, we are passing through an extremely delicate stage in the setting up of the University. We have to evolve a totally new pattern. We have not appointed any teacher as yet. We have not even decided as to what are going to be the departments or faculties of the University. We are not quite certain, at the present moment, until the Bill is passed by both the Houses and assented to by the President, as to what will finally be the shape of the various campuses. Therefore, we thought that instead of starting again a prolonged controversy, we should come out with an interim set of arrangements. In any interim arrangement, whenever any Central University had been established, the first office-bearers and the first members of the authorities had always been nominated by the Board. Nomination of the first members of the authorities and of the first officers did not mean that, that was going to be the lasting arrangement.

I would also like to make this submission that the Bill which has been brought before this hon. House, has been discussed at length with the representatives of the Government of Meghalaya and the Government of Nagaland and it is not that they have been by-passed. I entirely agree with the sentiments that have been expressed by many hon. friends that it is our duty to ensure that the people of this area have a sense of involvement in this University.

I can assure the House that it will be the endeavour of my Government and of my Ministry to see that this sense of involvement is there all along. Even in making of the appointments, the House might have noticed clause 5, sub-clause (9), "to appoint persons working in any other university or organisation as teachers of the university for a specified period". It is the purpose that to give a start to a university, we can have on part-time basis other people until the local people are able to acquire the necessary qualification so that the doors are not closed to them for all times. That is the whole intention. It is not that we will close the doors of this university to Indians living in any other part of the country. But at the same time, its objectives have been made very clear in clause 4 of the Bill that it will be paying special attention to the development of the hill people.

It has been pointed out by an hon. Member that it is for the Government to work for the social and economic development of the country and how a university can do it. It is absolutely true that the principle responsibility for the socio-economic development of the people is on the Government of that State and secondary responsibility on the Central Government. But we are moving towards a new academic concept wherein we do not want our universities to merely work in an ivory tower but to involve themselves with the process of development. Therefore, in clause 5, sub-clause (4), we have stated "to organise and to undertake extra-curricular studies and extension services" so that the University, its laboratories, its libraries, its students and teachers are actively engaged and involved in the process of development and contribute directly as well as by their research and study to the development of that area.

Then, it has been said that the Visitor has been given too many powers. The Government is obliged to the concept of maintaining the autonomy of the university. When the Visitor has been given a power, then this power, as has been rightly said in the House, will ordinarily be exercised by the Visitor on the advice of the Minister of Education. Therefore, this House has always the chance and the opportunity to haul up the Minister of Education for any action or lack of action on the part of the Government. It is not a reflection on the person of the President. But this House can always haul up the adviser to the President who is responsible to this House.

To make the Chancellor responsible for any of the actions would have been meant that the Chancellor would have been neither answerable to this House nor because it is a Central university answerable to the State Assembly. I thought this matter needed clarification. It is not to take away any powers. But it is because the negotiations during this period will have to be delicate so that the people of this region feel full sense of involvement and do not have any sense of grievance, that they feel everything possible is being done which is to their liking which will really contribute to their progress.

Here, I would like to refer to the point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha. He is not here. I must mention it that it will not be a totally affiliating university. It will be a teaching and affiliating university. It will be establishing its campuses and, therefore, it will have its teaching department and will directly participate in organising and teaching research. Until we know what type of faculty we have been able to collect together, it will be a little premature for us to straightway say what is going to be the constitution. But even within this period of three years, which is the outer limit given by this House to the Government if this Bill meets with the approval of Parliament, it would be possible as and when the faculty is appointed to associate the faculty and as and when students start coming to the University to have involvement of students and share involvement of the students in the functioning of the University. That is policy to which this Government has pledged and it has been stated on the floor of the House by my very distinguished predecessor, Dr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

It has been repeatedly mentioned why Assam, Manipur and Tripura have been excluded. They have been excluded because, as I said in my first speech and as my hon. friends from Assam and Manipur have also stated quite clearly, at the present moment it is not the wish of the people of Assam or of the people of Manipur or of the people of Tripura that their States should be included within the jurisdiction of this University. But, as I stated earlier, if any student from these areas and particularly the hill areas, Scheduled Tribe or Scheduled Caste, wishes to go to the University, then the law is very clear that he cannot be discriminated against. And being a Central University, this House can always haul up the Education Minister if there is any blatant case of discrimination. The discrimination will be there to some extent in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the community as provided in article 46 of the Constitution, but outside that, there cannot be any discrimination.

I wish to express my very sincere gratitude to Mr. Indrajit Gupta—I would have liked to say this at the very beginning but my distinguished friend was not present when I started my observations—for having explained the historical background of this Bill and why it was delayed. He knew the facts better than, I am affraid, I did because he has been a member of this House and knows how exactely things had developed; I had only read about them. Therefore, I am specially grateful to him for having taken the view that he has actually taken in this matter--why was it delayed, why there were certain shortcomings, for which I have explained the reasons at length. If the political situation had been clearer, if the academic situation had been clearer, I would not have liked to bring the Bill in this form. I was myself going to make the offer that we have already provided that the Statutes, before they are finally framed, will be placed before both the Houses of Parliament. I was going to give this assurance to the House that the Government itself would bring forward a motion for its consideration so that the hon. House may, as the Speaker has now directed, express any opinion within 30 days of the tabling of this motion.

I am affraid, my distinguished friend, Mr. Daga, is not here. I would have liked to reply to some of his points. He has taken excention to my stating that the Business Advisory Committee had no right to make this decision. The Business Advisory Committee may not have the right, but this House has the right.

Once the report of any individual or any committee or any person who is a member of this House is accepted by the House, then it becomes a decision of this House and nobody can impose a proce-

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

dure on this House. Therefore, I accepted the views which this hon. House had been pleased to express and it is not necessary for me to quote. Most of the hon. Members would recall this particular decision of the House. So it is not any change of mind on my part. I accepted the wishes of the House. But, above all, with due respect of the House, I would say that I was also respecting the sentiments of our brethren belonging to the hill areas who are very keen that this Bill should be passed as soon as possible in the form that they had approved of

Mr. Daga referred to the appointment of teachers and said that there was nothing in the Bill in this regard. The details of the selection committee are mentioned. It is not one of the things that have been left to any future date. Then he said the Executive Council has been given powers to curtail the powers of the Visitor. No amendment of this statute can come into force as proposed by the Executive Council unless the Visitor previously agrees to it. This is the formula in all Universities which is also being applied to this University and if the Visitor himself thinks that some power given to him is no longer necessary and it can be and should be curtailed, there is no reason why the Visitor should not give his concurrence to an amendment to the statute.

It has been said that the 'Tribunal' has not been defined and there is no limitation of time. I would only request the House to look at the provision for the Tribunal. One of my hon. friends has criticised the fact that the provision of a Tribunal would lead to indiscipline. Unfortunately, a Tribunal is a better remedy than compelling a student to go before a court of law and spend a lot of money. The House will probably recall that the Education Commission had recommended that litigation between the students and employees and teachers of Universities and the authorities of the Universities is something which should be as far as possible stopped and had recommended that the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court be obtained. We had this matter considered at length and we felt that the Constitution was so clear that the authority of the Supreme Court and the High Court could not possibly be taken away and, therefore, there was no question of taking the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court. But we thought of a way out, that is to say, that if we could provide an in-built mechanism whereby if a student is expelled or rusticated for more than one year, he can call for a Tribunal. Then, it would—it is our expectation—reduce litigation. The recent events in Delhi have shown that if perhaps this provision of an Arbitration Tribunal had been made in the Delhi University Act, the students would not have had to go to the Delhi High Court but would have first tried to seek remedy from the Tribunal. However, that is a matter of guess. The Constitution is very clear that no law made by us can take away the basic rights and the authority of the Supreme Court and the High Court.

About the other points raised by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that education must aim at—maintaining and developing a culture of each of the tribes, we are specifically providing for it and at the same time, we are ensuring that this University will function in a way that the different sections of the people of India, while retaining their identity and culture, are drawn towards each other and begin to feel that they are members of the same family.

As I said already, local talent will have full facilities. Wherever they are available, we will improve them and give them appointments but wherever they are not available, we will give them training. There shall be only some interim arrangement made, so that, as soon as such trained personnel become available, chance is given to them. That incidentally is one more reason why I want to go a little slow, may be, I am a little bit too cautious, but I want to go a little slow in seeing as to what the availability of the Faculty is and then to come out with detailed permanent arrangements.

The Member from the Jan Sangh said that education should be kept away from political struggles and so on. I entirely agree with him. I assure him that this Government has no intention of allowing universities to become objects of party or political strikes and so on. Shri Goswami asked why this should be optional. The reason is simple. We do not wish to create a suspicion either in Meghalaya or Nagaland, that if at any future date, they wish to set up a university of their own they will not be able to do so. Once Central University is set up, the idea is, not that it will be wound up, but that if at any time, at any later stage, the people of the State feel that they want to set up a university of their own, let them know from now, that this University will not stand in the way of their development. It may be that it may not be possible for financial or other reasons to establish a university immediately in the State but we want to be very clear in assuring the people that the aspiration

of no State will be barred as a result of this legislation of Parliament.

Shri Mohapatra referred to the tribal areas in other parts of the country. Perhaps his attention has not been drawn to the provisions of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act which says that in any part of the country, subject to the approval of the State Government, and subject to the approval of the University in whose jurisdiction a particular territory lies, either a college can be affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru university or established by Jawaharlal Nehru University. So, from a legal point of view, there is no problem. I have dealt with most of the points raised.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: When a person is convicted for moral turpitude, why do you allow such person to be a Member of the Executive Committee?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is in the statute and if the Council feels that it can be amended, let them amend it, I have no objection. This is the provision in some of the other statutes and I followed it. But it is felt that this has to be amended, they can do so. They have the power to amend it. So far as the Government is concerned, it would advise the Visitor not to stand in the way. Thank you.

15 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Shri M. C. Daga's amendment to the vote of the house. The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Giridhar Gomango, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri D.P. Jadeja, Dr. Kailas, Shri Purushottam Kakodkar, Shri Sat Pal Kapur, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Jagannath Mishra, Shri Shrikishan Modi, Shri Prabodh Chandra, Sri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri S. N. Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma, Shri D. P. Yadav, Shri M. C. Daga, and

10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the Hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 12. So, I am putting them together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 12 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment No. 5 to clause 13 by Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil. Since Shri Patil is not present, the amendment is not moved. I am now putting clause 13 to the vote of the House. The question is.

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to Clause 14. The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment to clause 15 by Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil. Since he is not present, the amendment is not moved. The question is

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses 16 to 18. The question is:

"That clauses 16 to 18 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 *to* 18 *were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is amendment No. 7 to Clause 19 by Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil. Since Shri Patil is not present, the amendment is not moved. The question is:

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 *was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses 20 to 24.

SHRI SUMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to say a few words in opposition to Clause No. 23.

MR. CHIRMAN: You have already spoken for sixteen minutes. The question is:

"That Clauses 20 to 24 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 20 *to* 24 *were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment No. 9 to clause 25 by Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil. Since Shri Patil is not present, the amendment is not moved. I am now putting clause 25 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 25 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 *was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 26 to 40. The question is:

"That Clauses 26 to 40 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 *to* 40 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 41—(*Transitional provisions*)

Amendment made:

"Page 14,—

for lines 3 to 5, *substitute*—

"during the said period of six months, the powers of the Academic Council shall be performed by the Planning Board constituted under section 23;

(e) the first Academic Council shall consist of not more than twenty-one members, who shall be nominated by the Visitor and shall hold office for a term of three years." (2)

(Prof. S. Nurul Hasan)

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 41 as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to clause 42. The question is:

"That Clause 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42 *was added to the Bill.*

The Schedule

Amendment made:

"Page 22,—

"*omit* lines 14 to 16." (3)

(Prof. S. Nurul Hasan)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title, extent and commencement*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 15,—

add at the end

"and will include the hill and plain tribals of Assam and the linguistic minorities of Assam" (4)

Sir, I do not want that the name North-Eastern Hill University should be there as the hill people have been excluded. Only 22.7 lakh are covered whereas you have excluded 42 lakh hill and plain tribals of Assam and the other linguistic minorities of Assam. The University is named as North-Eastern Hill University but you have excluded the hill people.

That was the reason why I wanted that Assam should also be included within the scope of this university. I should say that even Tripura and Manipur also should have been included. By inclusion of Manipur the people of Manipur would not have suffered. Rather, in addition to their proposed own 'State University, they would have had the benefit of the Central university also. So, if Manipur could have been included, it would not in any way have gone against the interests of those people. There are also tribal people elsewhere who have been deprived of the benefit of this university. For instance, Nagaland has been included. But there are many Naga people in Manipur also. Why should they be deprived of this benefit of having their sons and daughters educated in this university which has been named the North-Eastern [illegible] University?

I would again make an appeal to my hon. friends from Assam. Now that the dust and din regarding linguistic agitation has settled down, it was time for them to have had some rethinking over the whole matter. Unnecessarily, because of an agitated mind, they are going to lose the benefit which was there at their door. There are a large number of Assamese people settled in Shillong. So, a lot of conflicts will arise. Will they have their sons and daughters admitted into the university at Shillong or will they have to send them over to Dibrugarh or Gauhati?

Perhaps, because of anger and because of their agitated mood, they do not think of the seriousness of the problems that would crop up in future, if Assam is going to be excluded. A number of difficulties will arise, in regard to the unfortunate Bengali people also, so long as the Bengali institutions do not get an opportunity to have affiliation with the hill university and have English as the medium of instruction. That was the reason why Assam was excluded in this Bill. In the first Bill, Assam was there, but many of the Assam Ministers and others prevailed upon Government to exclude Assam from the Bill, I should say, for a narrow and temporary purpose because they were in a very angry and agitated mood. But now, they have almost accepted that English should continue as the medium of instruction along with Assamese. Therefore, there is no reason why Assam should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the hill university which is going to be located at Shillong. Whatever might have been the position a few months before, now, there is absolutely no reason for excluding Assam.

As I said earlier, a great injustice has been done to 42 lakhs of the hill people, giving the benefit only to 22 lakhs of the hill people. Further, other linguistic minorities have also been deprived of getting their boys and daughters educated in that university. It has also deprived a large number of the hill people from associating themselves with this hill university and to have special education on the basis of their special heritage and cultural genius.

Therefore, I would plead once again that Assam should also be included. Otherwise some political complications will develop in the region of North Cachar and particularly from the side of the Boda community whose population is about 16 lakhs, and it will be difficult to tackle it. Therefore, I would once again request the hon. Minister to reconsider and see whether Assam could also be included in the Bill.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I strongly oppose this move to include Assam. It is a Bill for the hills and people of Assam did not want to include Assam within the scope of this university. I feel that it was a calculated move to exclude Assam, on the ground that they had already three universities in Assam, namely the ones at Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Gauhati, and if a small State wanted to have their own unsversity over which they could have territorial jurisdiction of their own they should be allowed to have it; that was the reason the people of Assam wanted Assam to be excluded. In spite of the fact that the name of the Bill is North-Eastern Hill university, there will be no bar for the people of Assam to have opportunity of sending their children to study there. I am very sorry at the attitude of Mr. Guha.

I do not know why my hon. friend Shri Samar Guha should take it upon himself to plead the cause of the Boda community to which I belong and whose people I represent here. We are here to represent their cause, and I am here to represent the Boda community to which I personally belong. So, my hon. friend need not be anxious to advocate the cause of my community.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am an advocate for the principles, and I am advocating the cause of the hill people as a whole.

PROF. S. NURUL HASSAN : It is my misfortune that my very distinguished and hon. friend was not present when I dealt with this point. I have nothing further to add.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a pity; hon. members are not here when Ministers reply.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put amendment No. 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. S. URUL HASAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SANGLIANA (Mizoram): Mr. Chairman, I welcome the North Eastern Hill University Bill. In this connection I should like to repeat a part of what Mr. Indrajit Gupta has already mentioned yesterday.

[Shri Sangliana]

It was in 1963 that four Members of Parliament from that region submitted a joint representation to the then Prime Minister Mr. Nehru for the establishment of a Central University for the hill areas of that region. Ever since we have been praying for and hoping for and looking forward to the establishment of such a university and today it looks as if we are going to really see and witness the fruition of this long aspiration, which has in the past ten years been nothing more than an aspiration and a hope.

An I feel personally very much involved in this because it was my good fortune to have been associated with education. In 1966 I participated in a meeting which was sponsored by the Kothari Commission. Then also we discussed how this university could be established but even then we had some hurdle, as we had a hurdle a few months ago, that of getting another State pass a resolution so that the Central Government may establish a university for us.

Educatson being a continuous process, many of you I am afraid will not be able to share the joy that we feel today at the prospect of having this university at last. Assam, the Gauhati University and the secondary education board have been very helpful all along. While they wanted to develop their own language, Assamese language, as they should, they had also to take us along with them and solve our problem for us. Much as they tried they could not do much for us. For example, we often had to undergo the pain of seeing our students fail in such simple subjects as history for no other reason than that although the history of Assam which is prescribed to be studied could be studied through the Assamese medium quite easily and there was no dearth of good text-books in Assamese, but for three years there was hardly any book on Assamese history in English and yet, the students from hill areas had to pass in that subject, and we had the pain of seeing our students fail in such simple subjects for want of suitable text-books. That is going to be a thing of the past, and so today, we are really full of joy and jubilation, and we welcome this Bill not simply as a Bill but as something that will serve as a landmark in the history of the people of that region.

In this connection, I also have to mention that it would have been more in keeping with our wishes if the earlier proposed name had been retained. There, of course, I know there are friends who do not like that and who disagree with us, but in any event, we have this consolation. History will have to record now that it had been our wish to associate the name of an individual, and that is the name of the Prime Minister because we feel that she has played a very important part in bringing about the establishment of this university. So, I think we will have to rest satisfied at that, and it is not the name that really counts very much. I think it is the way in which this university will be run that should count, and we hope that this will really remove what we nowadays call regional imbalances. We look forward to get all the students, our boys and girls, into this university for which we shall now feel a real responsibility and we shall go ahead with robust optimism in the knowledge that the rest of India will be wishing us well.

As we have seen today, even the hardest critic of the Bill has not been unduly critical, because he is a well wisher of the people of that region. And so I take again in this opportunity of thanking the hon. Minister of Education for the pain that he has taken to see that the Bill is produced. I would also want to speak on behalf of the people of the hill areas of the north-eastern region, and I will conclude with only one misgiving which I want to be cleared, if possible, by the Education Minister. It has something to do with the jurisdiction of which we have heard so much today. There are certain hill areas that, we know, have not come under the jurisdiction of this Bill. There are vast areas in Manipur, for example, where the same tribal people, in fact, the same people live as in other parts of the hill areas. They have educational needs similar to those of the rest of us and we know that this Hill University is going to meet our educational needs and it is going to be the answer to the educational needs of those friends of ours in those areas. So, what I have been wondering about is whether, by virtue of the fact that they live in an area which has not been covered by the jurisdiction of this university—supposing the State in which they live chooses to stand in the way of any college being set up in their area and being affiliated with this university—they will be prevented from sharing and availing themselves of the facilities and privileges that this university will provide. So, if we could get some reassurance on that point that no section of the hill people of that hill area will be prevented if it is their own preference to have these advantages, then we shall rest very much satisfied and that will really increase the joy we feel at the passage of this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि पूर्वोत्तर भारत के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये एक विश्वविद्यालय का गठन किया जा रहा है। इस में जो विलम्ब हुआ उस के कारण क्या हैं, उस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इस विश्वविद्यालय की प्रस्थापना को छोड़कर इस विधेयक में एक भी अच्छी बात, अच्छा सिद्धान्त मुझे नजर नहीं आता। वास्तव में जिस विधेयक के द्वारा पार्लियामेंट के सारे अधिकारों को छीना जा रहा है उस के बारे में हम यहां बहस ही क्या कर सकते हैं। विश्वविद्यालय के ढ़ाचे के बारे में, प्रशासन के बारे में, सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में हिस्सेदारी देने के बारे में जो मेरा विधेयक यहां आया, सर्वसम्मत्ति से उसकी जनमत संग्रह के लिये परिचालित करने का निर्णय ऐसा सदन ने किया था और उस के चलते यू० जी० सी० ने एक कमेटी की योजना की थी वह इस विषय का अध्ययन करे, जिस के मंत्री महोदय एक सदस्य थे। मैंने बम्बई में डेढ़ घंटे तक इन की कमेटी के सामने गवाही भी दी थी। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात पर है कि जैसा माननीय नूरूल हसन साहब को मैंने उस कमेटी में पाया और आज जो इन की तस्वीर में देख रहा हूं मंत्री के नाते, उस में मुझे जमीन और आसमान का फ़र्क नजर आ रहा है। उस कमेटी में विश्वविद्यालयों को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने के बारे में, विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में शिक्षकों और छात्रों को हिस्सेदारी देने के बारे में जो लोकतांत्रिक सुझाव मैंने वहां पर रखे थे, मेरे सुझावों के साथ इन्होंने हमदर्दी जाहिर की थी। लेकिन आज मैं देख रहा हूं कि ये जो विधेयक एक के बाद एक संसद के सामने ला रहे है, वे तो जो बहुत ही रद्दी किस्म की रिपोर्ट इन की कमेटी ने पेश की है, उस से भी पीछे जा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं ने इस लिये सिद्धान्ततः विरोध किया। जब हम किसी विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक के ऊपर वोट देने जा रहे हैं तो क्या इस सदन को इस बात पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिये कि कोर्ट का ढ़ांचा क्या होगा? उस में सरकारी प्रतिनिधि नामजद किये जायेंगे, या इस में शिक्षकों के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे, छात्रों के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे, विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि रहेंगे, जो राज्य की विधान सभा होगी उस के प्रतिनिधि होंगे, जो स्थानीय संस्थायें होंगी, म्युनिसिपेलिटी, जिला परिषद्, उन के प्रतिनिधि होंगे, इस का कोई चित्र हमारे सामने नहीं है। उसी तरह विश्वविद्यालय के जो बड़े-बड़े पदाधिकारी हैं उन का चयन कैसे होने वाला है, नियुक्तियां कैसे होने वाली हैं, इस के बारे में आज भी वह सदन को विश्वास में लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इसलिये एक खंड वाला विधेयक इन को लाना चाहिये था कि पहाड़ी इलाके के लिये विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण हम कर रहे हैं, और बाकी सारा इंतजाम नूरुल हसन साहब बाद में तय करेंगे।

यह जो प्रेसीडेंट को, गवर्नर को, विज़िटर और चांसलर बनाने की अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यशाही की परम्परा है इस को यह लोग क्यों चला रहे हैं क्या इंगलैण्ड और अमेरीका में गवर्नर या प्रेसीडेंट लोग चांसलर और विज़िटर बनते हैं? इन का सम्बन्ध क्या है? आजकल नित्यानन्द कानूनगो जैसे आदमी भी गवर्नर बनते हैं, और यह विश्वविद्यालयों का अपमान है कि वह विश्वविद्यालयों के चांसलर बनें। इसलिये शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा दकियानूसी प्रतिक्रियावादी, लोकतन्त्र विरोधी, स्वतंत्रता का हनन करने वाला, पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों का हनन करने वाला विधेयक, एक शिक्षाविद् होते हुए वह इस तरह का विधेयक इस सदन के सामने क्यों ला रहे हैं? मुझे तो लगता है कि इन लोगों की विचारधारा और मेरी विचारधारा के बीच की खाई अब इतनी बढ़ती चली जा रही है कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मैं इन के इस विधेयक के सिलसिले में प्रावधान का समर्थन कैसे करूं।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं इस समय अलीगढ़, बनारस और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालयों के मामलों को नहीं छेड़ना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की चुनी हुई छात्र यूनियन को भी इन लोगों ने बर्खास्त कर दिया है। अगर अलीगढ़ और बनारस विश्वविद्यालयों का ही ढांचा इस विश्वविद्यालय का भी होने वाला है, तो फिर मेरे मन में इस विश्वविद्यालय के भविष्य के बारे में गहरी चिन्ता उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है। अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में जो नया कानून पास किया गया है, उस के अन्तर्गत उस विश्वविद्यालय की कोर्ट में सरकारी या अर्ध-सरकारी कितने लोग नामजद किये जायेंगे क्या इस का कोई हिसाब है ?

आज अध्यक्ष महोदय ने अपना निर्णय देते हुए मंत्री महोदय को इस बिल से सम्बन्धित डेलिगेटिड लेजिस्लेशन के बारे में रियायत दे दी है। चूंकि हम चाहते हैं कि उत्तर-पूर्वी पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिये यह विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये, इस लिए हम भी उन को यह छूट देते हैं। लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के स्टैच्यूट और आर्डिनेंस आदि बनाते समय यह व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि कोर्ट, एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल और एकेडेमिक कौंसिल के सभी सदस्य चुने हुए होंगे—वे शिक्षकों, छात्रों या विधान सभा के द्वारा चुने हुए होंगे, लेकिन सभी सदस्य चुने हुए होंगे, विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता-खुदमुख्तारी—अक्षुण्ण रखी जायेगी और विजिटर, गवर्नर या इस तरह के लोगों को विश्वविद्यालय के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने का जरा भी मौका नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

क्या इस बिल में छात्रों और शिक्षकों की हिस्सेदारी के बारे में एक भी प्रावधान रखा गया है ? इस सदन ने छात्रों को भागीदारी देने के बारे में एक राय से अपना निर्णय दिया था। इस लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देने के लिये तैयार हैं कि वह छात्र यूनियन को मान्यता देंगे, छात्र यूनियन के चुनाव लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से करवायेंगे और छात्र यूनियन तथा छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय की सभी संस्थाओं में प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे ? इस कमेटी की रपट में से, जिस के श्री नूरुल हसन साहब सदस्य थे, एक जुमला मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्यजनक लगा। एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के बारे में यह कमेटी लिखती है :

> "On the other hand, we have given due weight to the view, nearly unanimous, expressed by the Members of Parliament, teachers and students' representatives whom we met, that at present it would not be desirable to give students any representation on the Executive Council."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कमेटी कितने लोक-सभा-सदस्यों से मिली और किस लोक सभा-सदस्य ने उस को यह राय दी। छात्रों के किस संगठन ने इस तरह की राय दी ? मेरा ख्याल है कि इस सदन की उस संबंधी कार्यवाही प्रकाशित हो चुकी है और उस से पता चलेगा कि सभी सदस्यों ने कहा था कि विश्वविद्यालय की सभी संस्थाओं में छात्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए। फिर भी यह कमेटी लिखती है कि सब लोगों की तकरीबन एक राय है कि एक्सीक्यूटिव कौंसिल में छात्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। मैंने बहुत ही सख्त शब्दों में कहा था कि विश्वविद्यालय के औपनिवेशिक ढांचे को, जिस का उल्लेख श्री मावलंकर ने किया है, और इस दकियानूसी नजरिये को सरकार बदले।

मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक में तो अब यह व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर वह एक आगे-देखू, लोकतांत्रिक, स्वायत्तता पर आधारित और शिक्षकों तथा छात्रों पर यकीन और विश्वास रखने वाला स्टैच्यूट लायेंगे, तो हमारे जैसे लोग जरूर उन का साथ देंगे और उन का समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन अगर वह केन्द्रीयकरण, अधिनायकवाद और सरकारीकरण की प्रवृत्ति पर आधारित—केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती है कि सब चीजों पर वह छा जाये, मंत्रालय छा जायें,

किसी को किसी तरह की स्वतंत्रता न रहे—और लोकतंत्र-विरोधी स्टैच्यूट बनायेंगे, तो मैं पहले से कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैं डट कर उस का विरोध करूंगा ।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के द्वारा उत्तर-पूर्वी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये एक नये विश्वविद्यालय का गठन किया जा रहा है, जो एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय बिल पास कराया, लेकिन उन की अच्छी नीयत होने के बवाजूद वहां कुछ ऐसी शक्तियों ने अपनी गति-विधियों द्वारा सरकार के लिये कठिनाइयां और अड़चनें पैदा कर दी हैं, जो जात, साम्प्रदायिकता और क्षेत्रीयता के नाम पर देश को टुकड़ों में बांट देना चाहती हैं । जो लोग जनवादी भावनाओं से परिपूर्ण हैं, वहां उन के अनुकूल बातें नहीं हो पाई हैं । यह विधेयक ला कर मंत्री महोदय ने एक अच्छा काम किया है, उन की नीयत भी अच्छी है, लेकिन उन को यह देखना चाहिये कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के द्वारा उस क्षेत्र की विभिन्न जन-जातियों का सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षणिक विकास हो और जैसे पूर्व से उगते हुए सूर्य की रोशनी सारे संसार को आलोकित करती है, वैसे ही हमारे पूर्वी क्षेत्र का यह विश्व-विद्यालय सारे देश के विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये एक नया आदर्श उपस्थित करे ।

आज समय आ गया है कि जब हमारे देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली, शिक्षा नीति और शिक्षा की विभिन्न समस्याओं पर फिर से गौर किया जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बिल पर बोलें ।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मैं उस का समर्थन कर रहा हूं ।

इस बात पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिये कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली साम्प्रदायिकता से परे और राष्ट्रीय एकता और सैकुलरिज्म की भावना से परिपूर्ण होनी चाहिये । श्री मधु लिमये ने यह सही कहा है कि छात्रों, शिक्षकों और नान-टिचिंग स्टाफ का विश्वविद्यालयों में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होना चाहिये और विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में उन लोगों का भी हाथ होना चाहिये ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि देश के विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों में जनसंघ जैसी शक्तियां काम कर रही हैं । सरकार को हिन्दू तथा मुस्लिम साम्प्र-दायिकता का मुकाबला करने के लिये एक बिल लाना चाहिये, ताकि देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता सैकुलरिज्म और उन आदर्शों को बल मिले, जो देश की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हैं ।

हम ने समाजवाद का नारा दिया है और देश को समाजवाद की तरफ़ जाना है, चाहे इस में कितनी ही रुकावटें डाली जायें । इस लिये हमारी शिक्षा नीति भी समाजवाद के अनुकूल होनी चाहिये, ताकि हमारे नौजवानों को प्रेरणा मिले और वे समाजवाद के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ सकें ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I am grateful to my hon. friends for the support that they have extended to this Bill. It is really heart-warming that those friends for whose regions this Bill is principally intended are so enthusiastic about the proposal to establish this university. I wish my distinguished friend, Shri Limaye, was present while I was attempting to answer the points he raised in his speech. I have given many assurances in the course of my reply and there is no point in my repeating them. There is only one point where I would beg of you to give a little bit of consideration and that is, whereas this Government would like fully to respect the academic autonomy of the universities and the university community, where as it wants full involvement of the teachers and students and all those who are working for the betterment of the condition of learning and knowledge and for its advancement, I would not like that we should forget that the basic concept of

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

democratisation of an educational institution is that the universities' portals should be effectively open to the most down-trodden section of our people and not remain confined to the upper income brackets, that the Universities must work in a manner that they respond to the challenges of society. Finally, this country has chosen to give a particular form of democracy; that is to say, the people of this country have chosen to rule over themselves through their elected representatives, be they in the Parliament or in the Assemblies. Therefore, when any provision is made which lays the responsibility on an authority which is totally responsible to the elected representatives of the people, then it cannot be said that the rights of the people are being denied. I further wish to assure my friend from Bihar that we would like to do everything possible to encourage the forces of socialism and secularism in the University. With these words, I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.42 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill.

इस पर दस घंटे टाइम है, कितना जनरल डिस्कशन पर लेना चाहते हैं और कितना क्लाजेज के लिए टाइम चाहते है यह हम डिवाइड कर देना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): There are only a very few amendments. So, the distribution of time should be seven hours for general discussion, two hours for clauses and one hour for third reading.

सभापति महोदय : 7 घंटे हस के लिये, दो घंटे क्लाज : इ कलाज डिस्कशन के लिये और एक घंटा थर्ड रीडिंग के लिये मैं रख रहा हूं । श्री मिर्धा ।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Now that this Bill is being taken up for consideration, I want to raise a point of order. The Indian Penal Code, which is a substantive law, is going to be amended and in fact the amendment Bill has been referred by the Rajya Sabha to a Joint Committee. That Amendment Bill will come before the House either the next session or within a few months. The Criminal Procedure Code is only a procedural law, based on the Indian Penal Code. Now, it can very well happen that many of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code will be either modified or even deleted by the Joint Committee or the House later. In that case, the reference in the Criminal Procedure Code Bill to those sections of the Indian Penal Code, which have been amended or deleted, will have no meaning and a further amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure will become necessary. Therefore, I would suggest that the consideration of this Criminal Procedure Code Bill be deferred until we consider the Bill relating to the Indian Penal Code first. Then we can take up this Bill, in the light of the amended or modified Indian Penal Code.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code has been referred, as the hon. Member mentioned, to a Joint Select Committee. But, we need not hold up discussion, consideration and passing of this Criminal Procedure Code Bill till such time as that Bill has been considered by the Committee.

Firstly, care will be taken to see that there is no contradiction between the two. But, to hold up this Bill, which had gone through all the stages that are necessary for coming up to this stage will not be proper. If at all any amendments are necessary at a future date, they would be of a very minor and marginal nature and they will be taken care of. Therefore, I suggest that this Bill may be taken up.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप मुझे माफ करेंगे कि दो साल मैं इस सदन के बाहर था, इसलिये अगर तथ्यों के बारे में शायद कोई गलती होती है तो आप उस को संशोधित कर दें । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय से कि चौथी लोक सभा में जो विधेयक रखा था क्या उस से यह भिन्न है ? क्या इस के ऊपर कोई संयुक्त कमेटी बैठी थी ? और क्या यह वह स्पष्ट करेंगे कि जो वर्तमान क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड है इस से यह बिलकुल भिन्न है ? यदि भिन्न है तो वर्तमान बिल के जो क्लाजेज हैं और इस के जो हैं--मैं बहुत सरसरी तौर पर देख रहा हूं तो लगता है कि बहुत बदला गया है, तो उस की कोई तौलनिक तालिका वह बनायेंगे जिस से कि बहस करने में आसानी हो ? यह बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि एक क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड इस वक्त है, उस को वह बदलने जा रहे हैं तो हम को मालूम हो कि वर्तमान जो क्लाजेज

हैं और जो क्लाजेज इस के हैं उन में क्या परिवर्तन किया गया है । कोई टेबल बनाया जाय जैसे कि कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली के समय मैं हुआ था ; ड्राफ्ट कांस्टीट्यूशन और वर्तमान कांस्टीट्यूशन दोनों का कम्पेरेटिव टेबल बनाया गया था । तो बहस के पहले अगर इस तरह की कोई चीज हो जाय, कोई टेबल या चार्ट वह दे दें तो बहस करना हमारे लिये आसान हो जायेगा ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, यह जो विधेयक था यह प्रवर समिति के समक्ष गया था और प्रवर समिति ने सारे जो प्रावधान हैं उन पर बहुत अच्छी तरह से विचार विमर्श किया था । . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : संयुक्त समिति या प्रवर समिति ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त प्रवर समिति थी ।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है कि कम्पेरेटिव टेबल कोई हो तो वह अब संभव नहीं है कि किया जाये । लेकिन प्रवर समिति के समक्ष जो भी क्लाजेज थे उस में जितने भी मेमोरेंडम हमारे पास आए उन के प्रावधान थे और पुराना जो हमारा कानून है वह प्रवर समिति के समक्ष था । क्या परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिये, उस के लिये जो सुझाव आए वह भी सब उस के सामने थे । तो सब बातों को देख कर कम्पेरेटिव तरीके से उस ने किया है और अब स्थिति यह है कि इस के बारे में हमारे पास इस समय कोई ऐसा चार्ट नहीं है । अगर समय होता . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : समय है, कल दे दीजिए ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : इतनी जल्दी हो सकता तो हम कर देते । लेकिन ज्यों-ज्यों क्लाज आयेंगे संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन को देखें तो उस में समिति की तरफ से दिखाया गया है कि कितना परिवर्तन किया है और किस दिशा में परिवर्तन किया है । लेकिन अब सारे का कम्पेरेटिव टेबल आज या कल में बनाना संभव नहीं है । इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन से काम लेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो अब मुझे बोलना पड़ेगा हर क्लाज पर ।

सभापति महोदय : अब पीछे बोलिएगा । अभी तो जो आप ने सवाल उठाया उस का जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, तो कल तक तालिका दे दें वह ।

15.50 hrs.

[Shri N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Hon'ble Members may recall that with the concurrence of this House, the Bill was referred to Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament in December, 1970. The Joint Committee started its work in April, 1971 after its due constitution. It submitted its Report to the Rajya Sabha on the 4th of December, 1972 and the Rajya Sabha passed the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee, on the 15th December last. I am sure, this House will join me in congratulating the Joint Committee for having completed the stupendous task of scrutinising a Bill of this magnitude and importance in such a short time.

As the House is no doubt aware, the Bill is a very lengthy one intended to replace the 75-year old Code which is the basic procedural law relating to criminal trials in our country.

As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it provides for several important changes in the existing law with a view to expedite trials and also to make it reflect current ideas. The provisions of the Bill naturally evoked great interest and on the whole they were welcomed. The Committee examined as many as 72 witnesses at various centres and 154 memoranda containing views and comments from various individuals including distinguished jurists. It held as many as 44 sittings

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

The expedition with which the work was completed by the Joint Committee is a record for a legislation of this length and complexity.

The Bill has been scrutinised with the greatest care and thoroughness by the committee. Members of the Committee took the most active interest in the matter and the changes made to the Bill which were mostly by way of improvement are very important. In recommending these changes, the Committee took due note of the need for protecting the interests of the accused and at the same time providing for expendition in the investigation and trial of cases. Special attention has been paid to remove, as far as possible, the scope for abuse of powers by the police and protect the interests of the innocent. If I may say so with respect, the Bill as it has emerged from the Committee and as passed by the Rajya Sabha is commendable piece of legislation. I need not recapitulate the various changes made by the Committee as they are all contained in the Report. I may just mention a few of these changes in the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

One of the chronic complaints which we have been hearing about criminal cases is that in many States there is inordinate delay in the investigation of cases by the police. Such delays are particularly harmful in cases where the accused is in custody during investigation. To keep a person in detention as an under-trial prisoner is obviously most objectionable and no effort should be spared to reduce the scope for this.

The main remedy for this is administrative action and better supervision, as the law even as it is, does not tolerate delays in this regard. However, to tighten the law further, other improvements were considered. The committee, after anxious consideration, proposed a change which will have the effect of keeping the investigating officer on the alert. Under the new provision, in clause 167, an accused person is entitled to be released on bail during the investigation if he had been in custody for 90 days and the investigation is not completed, unless for special reasons the magistrate orders otherwise. Where the investigation is not completed within 6 months in a case punishable with imprisonment for two years and less, the further investigation may even be stopped by the magistrate. Another provision is that the period of jail life undergone while on remand during investigation or trial will be deducted from the total period of imprisonment to which an accused may be sentenced. It is hoped that these changes in the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha would make the detention of a person in jail on remand for long periods a thing of the past.

As regards security proceedings, an important change made in the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha is omission of the letter part of Section 109 (demand of security from persons who have no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves) which has been almost an eye-sore to many persons. Further, a time limit has been prescribed for the disposal of security proceedings which shall stand terminated on the expiry of that limit. This provision has been made in the light of complaints that security proceedings are being dragged on for several months in some States keeping the person concerned in jail all the time. The Bill has also made a provision for demanding security from habitual blackmarketeers, defaulters in payment of provident fund dues, persons committing offences under the Untouchability Offences Act and other anti-social criminals. Some of the other changes made are abolition of the system of Honorary Benches of Magistrates, right of maintenance to indigent parents and divorced wife, better enforcement of Probation of Offenders Act, better treatment of Jail appeals, liberalisation of bail provisions, confermentof powers of revision on Sessions Judges, prescribing periods of limitations for certain categories of offences, restriction on right of Government to appeal against acquittal, right to approach the Superintendent of Police in cases where the police refuse to register F.I.R., etc.

The above are only a few of the important changes recommended by the Committee and incorporated in the Bill now before the House. Hon. members will notice that the Committee spared no pains in perfecting the provisions of this very important Bill. I venture to submit that the Bill now before this House has become as perfect as can be made and the new Code of Criminal Procedure is bound to secure considerable improvement in the existing law and ensure efficient and speedy justice to all.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Dinesh Joarder.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Code of Criminal Procedure, as framed and passed by the British imperialist power in 1898, was a colonial legislation intended to terrorise the population of this country by savage and brutal force, empowering the police and the executive bureaucracy with infetered powers to

a degree undreamt of before and curtailing to the point of deprivation of the rights and liberties of the people of our country. We had no democratic rights at that time and the Criminal Procedure Code was framed in that light to deprive us of our democratic rights and liberties.

But, after the lapse of so much of time since independence when widespread demand for its thorough change and amendment was roused, this Bill which has now been presented by the Home Ministry still does not remedy the old state of affairs. Rather it increases the savagery of the old Code, and many of the provisions of the new Bill propose further curtailment of the citizen's rights and liberties and offends the democratic norms and principles.

We have inherited these criminal laws and the police institution as a legacy of the British imperialist power who, for protecting the feudal Lords and in the interest of colonial exploitations, had created them. We know how and in what brutality the national freedom movement was tried to be crushed under the application of the provisions of this Code of Criminal Procedure. Even after independence and in the present days, what we have seen is that the role of the police and the application of the various anti-people and anti-democratic provisions of the Code have been horrible and very deplorable too. After independence, the criminal laws and the police have been utilised by the ruling party to suppress the mass movements and to throttle the voice of the people. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code have been very liberally and arbitrarily used to oppress the popular demands, to curb the democratic rights, freedom of speech and association and similar other liberties of the citizens.

16 hrs.

Sir, during the last two or three years, in the name of maintaining law and order and in the name of applying the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the police, in certain States and more particularly in West Bengal, have unleashed a reign of terror. The ruling party in the Centre, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Congress, have utilised the police force and applied them to the operation for elimination of the opposition. Being thus engaged, encouraged and patronised by the ruling Congress Party, the Police have started innumerable fake cases with help of the Jotedars, Landlords, blackmarketeers and mill-owners in the villages against the peasants and ordinary villagers and also against the organised labour and toiling masses in the urban cities. The Police have issued warrants of arrest in those cases against about a lakh of people and have arrested many of them, put them in jail on false and motivated reports submitted to the courts and opposed bail. They have in the name of investigation and taking steps under the provisions of the Code for maintaining law and order, beaten up thousands of citizens in their custody, they have arrested and detained many without warrant, killed a few hundreds of people inside the *thana* lock up and jail. They have raped women inside the Police stations. In the open streets they have cold-bloodedly shot down many citizens. The ruling Congress Party, with a view to wipe out the Opposition, formed a combined armed gang composed of the military, CRP and the Police and launched that famous combing operation in area after area in and around Calcutta and looted the household articles and valuables, killed the people and raped women. In the cases of murder, the Police have implicated and arrested hundreds of people falsely and without putting them to trial, have detained them in jaid. The Police in uniform and without unifom in plain clothes have served as congress volunteers to rig the General Elections of 1972 in favour of the Congress Party in West Bengal. They have been used to capture the Trade Unions, to resist the workers from living in their homes and joining their duties. Does this justify in any manner and under what procedure of law are they acting in this fashion? Under these circumstances, the psychology and the motive of the entire perspective of the State power, the conduct of the Police and the misuse of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and ruthlessly abusing the power at its command, we shall have to judge the new Code that the Home Ministry has presented in this House to-day.

The hon. Member will find that various provisions, their intent and the entire concept of the Bill are almost the same and in many cases, worse than the old Act. This Bill is a very big one and is a very important Bill also. Most of the clauses concerning the power of the Police officers in the matter of arrests, investigation, search and seizure, taking preventive and prohibitive measures, the powers of the courts in the matter of trial, granting or refusing bail, etc., and various other provisions of the Code require detailed discussions and in many cases a thorough amendment. But as my time is very short, I will take up only a few important clauses that require attention and consideration of the Members of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have sufficient time. You can deal with all those aspects that you want to.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: The uncontrolled application of Sections 144, 107, 145, etc. of the Criminal Procedure Code against the licences of vested land and Bhagcharis and organised labour and trade unions have become a routine affair to the administration.

[Shri Dinesh Joardar]

Section 108 of the amending Act is a new section and seeks to further restrict the civil liberties of the citizen.

Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is a black provision in the Indian Penal Code under which Tilak was punished. Under the new section 108 of the Amending Code, a citizen can be bound over if the judicial Magistrate has information that any person disseminates or attempts to disseminate or abets the dissemination of any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153-A of the IPS. This is against the Constitutional right of freedom of speech. I will read out Sec. 124-A of the IPS. It says:

> Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to 3 years to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Section 108 of the new Criminal Procedure Code says:

> "When a judicial Magistrate of the first class receives information that there is within his local jurisdiction, any person who within or without such jurisdiction—
>
> (i) either orally or in writing or in any other manner intentionally disseminates or attempts to disseminate or abets the dissemination of—
>
> (a) any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A or section 153A or section 153B or section 295A of the IPC".

Now, under the provision nobody can speak against the Government or express opinion in opposition to the policy of the Government. If he says so, he can be brought under the purview of Clause 124A of the IPC and under Section 108 of the P.C. he will be tried. Section 108 of the new Penal Code should be deleted or amended accordingly.

Sections 107 and 117 (3) of the present code have been freely used by the authorities to suppress democratic movements and particularly to harass and arrest peasant and trade union leaders. The amending code not only retains those sections corresponding to section 107 and 116 in the amending code, but adds section 108 which is more dangerous for the citizen and more restrictive of civil liberties. Section 132 of the old code has been retained with little modifications. Section 132 says:

> No prosecution against any person for any act purporting to be done under section 129, section 130 or section 131 shall be instituted in any criminal court except (a) with the sanction of the Central Government . . .".

That means, Sir, if any authority or police or any other armed force, go beyond their power, and act in a vindictive manner, cause injury to the public or the citizen, the same cannot be proceeded with in any court. This section as well as present sections 196 and 197 of the code should have been removed from the statute book in as much as they thwart the action of a citizen against public servants who commit crimes against citizens. Section 197 has been made worse by the insertion of sub-sections 2 and 3 whereby any member of the armed forces is immune from prosecution and any member of the forces charged with the maintenance of public order such as police also may be immuned by notification. This is a new clause which has been provided in the new Bill.

Sir, I have already referred to Sections 144 and 145. These are retained in all their disturbing features. Section 144 is one of the Sections under which many democratic movements have been obstructed and suppressed. Now-a-days there is land movement in every part of our country. When peasants go to possess the surplus land under the licence given by the authorities the Joatdar comes to the SDO's court and files a petition saying that regarding that land a breach of peace is apprehended and then Section 145 is applied and the receiver is appointed. The landlord is made the receiver and ultimately that land goes in the hands of the landlord through the process of law. So, these Sections should be accordingly, amended or deleted. In this connection, I would like to mention that under Land Reforms Act of West Bengal eviction of Bengalees and share-croppers without due process of law, is a cognizable offence and the police has been given power to arrest the offending landlord and institute criminal case. There are innumerable cases of unlawful eviction from land. The aggrieved peasants go to police station to lodge complaint, but the Police officer never helps the peasants and take sides of landlords and help them to evict peasants. What action you propose to take against it? Nothing has been provided in the Code.

In fact, the powers of the police even in the present Code are not only retained but have also been extended. Section 41 retains the powers of the police officers to arrest with-

out warrant. The old Section was 54 of the old Code. The entire Chapter 13 of the old Code has been retained as Chapter II of the new Bill. In this chapter some preventive measures and powers of the police have been defined. Unfettered power has been given to the police in the name of preventive measures to maintain law and order.

The new Section 167 of the amending Code has been made more onerous than the old Section 167. According to judicial pronouncements under Section 167 the Magistrate can order police custody of the offender but not for a period exceeding 15 days in the whole and further custody in jail can be ordered by remand orders under old Section 344 of the Code, now that is section 309 of the new amending Code. Under section 167 of the Code as sought to be amended, a Magistrate appears to have been given the power to cause a person to be detained in police custody even for as many as 90 days. Magistrate is also given the power to detain a person beyond 90 days, if for reasons recorded in writing, he is satisfied that his detention beyond the period of 90 days is necessary.

Just now, the hon. Minister, Shri Mirdha has said that a radical change has been brought about in this regard. If a person is innocent and if there is no valid reason for detaining him in custody, then why should he be detained for so long a period as 90 days—three months. Sir, this is a very wrong law that has been provided in this section. In this connection, reference may be made to the new provisions for bail under sections 446 and 437. It may be noted that there is not much difference between the present sections 496 and 497 and an accused may be refused bail for months together if there appeal reasonable grounds for doing so. The words appearing in the section are "appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life". On the basis of a police report that some complicity has arisen that such and such a person is involved in such and such a murder, rape or arson case or any other case the Magistrate will believe the report of the police and detain the person in custody. The Magistrate will act on the report of the police officer and the report is due to the vengeance of the police officer, he will put the innocent person in detention. This wording of the provision has made the law worse than before.

Sir, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person is guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, such a person can be remanded to custody every 15 days, as is happening now in so many cases.

Sir, in the famous Burdwan case of rioting where two or three murders had taken place, about thousand persons were arrested. In the F.I.R. only three or four names were given and the words thousand others were added. On the face of that F.I.R. itself, it was to meet out political vengeance, that about 1500 people were arrested. They were detained in jail for such a long period; for one year or so. Even now, after the lapse of three years many of those persons are still detained in jail and they are not being put to trial. There is the infamous case of Burdwan in which Benoy Kumar and Gokulande Roy and about 1,500 others were arrested and many of them are still in jail without trial. And, this is what is happening under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. How these provisions are being misused or abused by the police force!

Sir, I will now refer to the provisions of articles 19, 21 and 22 of the Constitution of India which are being contravened by the provisions of the Cr. P. C. Article 19 of the Constitution provides right to freedom, right to move freely throughout the territory of India. Article 21 says that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Clause (1) of Article 22 says that no person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the ground of such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and to be defended by the legal practitioner of his choice. If he is detained in jail and if he is kept behind the bars, how can he consult a legal practitioner of his choice? If he is not set at liberty, how can he go to the different lawyers and consult them and choose any of them to defend his cause?

Bail should be the rule and its refusal an exception. Only on mere suspicion, to detain a person or a citizen who is not a convict, indefinitely in jail is to deprive himof the freedom of rights provided int he Constitution. It goes against natural, moral and ethical justice.

Under the new sections 129, 130 and 131 of the new Code, in regard to maintenance of public order and tranquillity wide power has been given to the police and the Armed Forces to suppress mass movement and democratic rights. These sections should be omitted.

[Shri Dinesh Jarder]

For instance, clause 129 reads thus:

"Any executive magistrate or officer in charge of a police station, or in the absence of such officer-incharge, any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector, may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly".

If there is a labour movement or there is a trade union which is going on strike or if a procession is being led by a trade union, and if the owner or the employer wants the police to help him, he can approach the police, and this section may easily be applied and an order for the dispersal of the lawful procession or lawful demonstration of the labourers could be made, and the assembly has to be dispersed.

Again, in the proposed new section 131 we find:

"If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the executive magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by the Armed Forces".

If the Armed Forces come in, then it would mean that shooting would go on and bullets will be offered to the labourers who may lead a procession or go on strike. This clause has given the police wide and unfettered power, in fact, not only to the police, but to the magistrates and other authorities also. Therefore, I would plead that these clauses should be omitted.

Under the proposed new section 266, the definition of 'persons detained' includes persons detained including those preventively detained. It is curious that section 491 of the previous Code has been deleted. That was the only section giving an opportunity, to an aggrieved person to go to the High Court on a *habeas corpus* petition for his bail or release from custody.

Again, the proposed new section 397(2) prohibits a revision order against any interlocutory order. That should also be omitted.

The proposed sub-section (3) of sec. 397 is highly dangerous. It provides that if a revision application has been made to the Sessions Judge, no further application can be made to the High Court. I demand that the old provision, sec. 491 of the old Code, should be retained as it is in this code also.

Now, coming to legal aid to poor persons against whom the State has started any case, they have very little opportunity to defend themselves with better calibre of legal defence and legal practitioners. This matter of legal aid has been discussed in many forums and places. So a provision should be made in the code that the State should provide the assistance of legal practitioners appointed by the State to defend those persons against whom the State has started any criminal case.

The system of representing the State cases in courts by police officers, the police prosecution system, should be dispensed with and the State should be represented by lawyers and advocates in the interest of fair and balanced justice.

Finally, even if certain changes have been made in the Cr. P.C., unless you change the character of the police, you will not be able to deliver the goods to the people. The police has been given unfettered powers in this code to arrest persons and investigate cases. But what is the result of the investigation and trial of innumerable murder cases that took place in the last 3 to 4 years in different parts of the country, particularly West Bengal? I can mention some of these cases. The case of the murder of Hemanta Kumar Basu has not yet been finalised. The case of the stabbing of Justice T. P. Mukherjee is still undecided. No trial has been held till now. What is the result of the murder case, the murder of the election candidate Ajit Biswas? Then what about the case of Justice K. L. Roy? What about the murder of the Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpur University? Then there is the case of the killing of the watch dealer Tarak Dutt, the CPI(M) leader, Mahadev Banerjee and Santosh Bhattacharjee, Bhabadish Roy, Jiban Maity and a few hundred cases of murder and organised killing. Among those is a case where a Headmaster was burnt alive in Durgapur. This case also has not been finalised and tried. Three or four years have elapsed, but the cases are not brought to trial. What is the action taken by the police against the rape committed on Shrimati Ashima Podder, Gita Chatterjee and others? The truth will never come out because the members of the Congress

Party are involved in these cases. A few cases have been instituted by aggrieved citizens against some police officers on charges of murder rape etc. but instead of punishing them you are encouraging and rewarding them.

In conclusion, I say that in spite of vesting more and more power in the hands of and granting impunity to the police force and legislating more stringent penal and preventive laws, the incidence of crime is increasing and murders, robbery, looting, kidnapping and rape are the order of the day. The Government have totally failed even after the lapse of 25 years after independence to fulfil the promises they gave to the people. The misery, poverty and starvation of the people are increasing every day along with the people's discontent; at the same time, organised resistance, mass movements of the toiling people are also on the increase. So Government want to widen the scope of the anti-people and undemocratic criminal laws and the power of the police. You have still kept the emergency in force, liberally used the provisions of MISA, the Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act, the West Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act etc. Has the quality of the police been improved? No. On the other hand, it has now become a corrupt anti-people, anti-national institution to wage uncivilised and brutal attacks on the people of the country. Unless the Government changed its attitude towards the entire system of justice, the functioning of the police and the application of the State power, nothing better can be expected from the rotten system of magisterial judiciary in the district courts, from the corrupt and immoral, anti-people police force and the undemocratic laws like the Code of Criminal Procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not only have you taken the entire time allotted to your party but much more than that. There will be no other speaker from your party, I am afraid.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome this wholesome measure. This Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 underwent several changes. Several amendments were made in 1923 whereby basically the whole code was changed. Subsequently also, some sections were changed from time to time. But this Bill has gone too far in liberalising certain provisions which were found to be irksome and caused hardship to the accused. I congratulate the Joint Committee for the good job they have done. They have taken great pains in recording evidence and examining the jurists and in coming to conclusions which are very wholesome indeed.

I am also glad that the Government has also agreed to the liberalisation of certain provisions, and for this I compliment the Minister in charge in the Home Ministry, Mr. Mirdha, for having conceded and having agreed to a certain liberalisation of the procedures which ordinarily the Government may not agree to.

One wholesome feature of this amending Bill is the separation of the executive from the judiciary. Offences which do not relate to law and order will be tried by judicial magistrates. Only offences as relate to breach of law and order will be tried by the executive magistrates. Therefore, this is a very wholesome provision and even the appeal against these offences tried and triable by the executive magistrates will lie to the sessions courts. It is also very good because the district magistrate does not come into the picture at all. It is a very welcome provision.

Another redeeming feature which I find is certain sections of the old code which are well known to people even in the villages are retained. Their numbers are retained. For instance, section 144; it is known to everybody in the country, even in the villages. So also 145. So also 107,—security proceedings.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): What about 420?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No dialogue across the benches.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I am not talking about 420.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I am referring to the sections in the Criminal Procedure Code which are very commonly understood by everyone in the countryside, for instance, 107 and so on. Their numbers have not been changed. That is a good thing.

I also find in the trial of summons and warrant cases, the lengthy procedure has also been considered, and I find the old section 342, which deals with examination of the accused, where the magistrate is required to place any circumstances appearing against the accused and ask him to give explanation, has been retained. The language used by the accused in making that statement has to be recorded as far as possible. That is a good provision.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

Then another feature is the abolition of the committal proceedings. In these committal proceedings in respect of offences which are exclusively triable by the court of session, much time was being lost. The accused ordinarily was not being released on bail, and the committal magistrate is only a mere post-office. He had no power or authority to assess the evidence and come to a conclusion. In 99 per cent of the cases, no magistrate was bold enough to discharge the accused person. So, so much time was lost and it caused harassment to the accused in the committal proceedings. You find certain offences which are triable exclusively in the court of session. The magistrate will transfer the case to the court of session with all the records before him. That is a good provision.

Another very redeeming provision is contained in the new clause 304; it is a new provision, regarding legal aid to the poor. Under the old code, in offences under section 302 IPC, where the accused person was not in a position to engage a lawyer to defend him, the State used to provide him with the services of a lawyer at the expense of the State. But now the liberalised section says that in any offence triable before a Court of session, not necessarily in offences punishable with death, where a Court finds the accused person is not in a position to engage a lawyer to defend himself the State will provide a lawyer for him. This liberalisation applies to cases triable before other courts also. The State Government is required to make rules in consultation with the High Court so that the defence lawyer could be made available to the poor at the expense of the State. It is a good provision and I welcome this.

In the old Code, as a lawyer, my experience has been that when you filed a revision petition the technical objection used to be taken by the Government saying that an appeal lies and the revision petition is not maintainable and it used to be dismissed. In this process the time for appeal used to run out. Therefore the accused used to be in a quandry. This provision has now been amended. Where a revision petition has been filed though technically a revision does not lie but the Court thinks that there are substantial grounds for intervention, the court can deliver the judgement and not merely dismiss it on the technical ground of non-maintainability. It is a wholesome provision.

Previously if an accused person was kept in custody pending trial for long months that period of detention as an under-trial prisoner was not taken into consideration and conviction and sentence used to be given. Under this new clause the time spent by the under-trial prisoner in jail will be taken into consideration in computing the sentence that is awarded. It is a very good provision.

A new provision has been put in this Bill for admission of documents without proof. It is open to the prosecution or the accused to file a list of documents on which both the parties want to rely and if the documents are unimpeachable, if they are genuine no proof was required. That is done in Civil cases. A similar provision has been introduced here also which really helps both the prosecution and the accused so that the documents could be taken as exhibits.

Under the old Code, there was nothing like oral arguments. No provision was there specifically for the prosecution or the accused. A separate clause has been inserted for oral arguments and also for written arguments. It is a good thing.

Another new feature introduced in the proceedings is the question of limitation. If the prosecution cannot be filed within that period the limitation is barred Under the old criminal law there was no question of limitation. Now under the amended Code a period of limitation is introduced in respect of certain offences and if the prosecution is not launched within a certain period of time, the prosecution cannot be launched later. It is a very good provision.

In the old code there used to be Section 526 according to which if an accused person, in the course of the trial, would intimate to the magistrate that he wants to move for transfer of the case from that court to another court and if he wants to move the High Court for that purpose, the magistrate is bound to adjourn the case.

When this Bill was introduced, that provision was not there. But, the Joint Committee, in its wisdom, insisted on that similar provision being included. And that is how section 407 is included. Under that section, the magistrate is bound to adjourn the case when the accused gives in writing that he wants to move the High Court for the transfer of his case from one court to another.

Another provision is this. Under Sec. 438, a person can move the high court for an anticipatory bail. In the old code such an anticipatory bail provision was not there. Now that provision has been made. There are two or three other provisions in the amending bill which are really wholesome provisions. Even the Opposition will admit that. A complaint has been made by my hon. friend from the C.P.M. Group that

he wants total elimination of Section 144 – dispersal of people. Also a complaint has been made against secs. 107 and 145 of the code– this is about breach of peace in respect of immoveable property. All these provisions are of course irksome to him and his party colleagues. But, Sir, in a society, there has to be some such provision. According to me, some such cases may occur from time to time. You know that in the countryside, there are land disputes. There is bound to be a breach of peace. And it is the duty of the police to see that they prevent the commission of any such offence. They may have to interfere in such a case. These are very good provisions. The hon. Member was complaining about the powers of the police. That is where they have been given a handle to exercise the powers. When the people do not give any scope for the police to exercise the powers, why should we complain about the police. It is our primary responsibility to give the police wide powers and also to see that no such offences are committed by the people giving scope to the Police. I would not agree with my friends that the police should not be given such powers under this section.

Now I come to Section 144. This is regarding the dispersal of unlawful assembly of persons by the police. When a prohibitory order is issued under Sec. 144 prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons, the police have to exercise the powers for prohibiting the assembly of persons unlawfully. Everyday we have been noticing what is happening near Parliament House. So, there is no good complaining about this provision. Another hon. Member spoke about the deletion of old section 491 relating to *habeas corpus* applications. You would remember that under the Government of India Act, no provision existed for moving the High Court for the writ of *habeas corpus*. This was introduced in our Constitution in 1950. A specific provision had to be made in the old code under section 491 giving powers to the accused person in custody to move the court for the *habeas corpus*. Now that a special provision is made in the Constitution to move the High Court under Article 226 and Supreme Court under Article 32, there is no need to retain the provision. In the States the investigating officer is not allowed to conduct prosecution. You know there are a number of officers, called 'Prosecuting Inspectors'—there are also 'Assistant Public Prosecutors' taken from the bar who alone are to conduct the government cases. There are different officers for conducting the prosecution. The accused need have no fear of the Police when deposing. Fortunately, some of the provisions made here have been very much liberalised. These amendments will go a long way to remove the hardships caused to the accused. I also welcome the provisions made in the Bill and the manner in which they are made. If the provisions made are put into practice, the House will appreciate the liberality with which the provisions are made. It is for others too to appreciate them. I appreciate the provisions as a lawyer.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It is impossible for any of us to go through this Bill and arrive at any reasonable conclusion or argument. We do not know the difference between this and the prior Bill. The numbers of the clauses also have been changed. How can we have any purposeful discussion on this Bill without a comparative statement between the old Bill and the new Bill?

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे भी सुन लीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आप ने यह सवाल खुद पहले उठाया था, इस पर बहस हो चुकी है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे सुन लें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has explained that at this point of time when the Bill has been taken up for consideration, it is physically impossible to furnish parallel tables.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Under Rule 109 I move for adjournment of the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be no further discussion on this point. When the Bill has been taken up for consideration, at this point of time, the Minister has expressed his inability to provide a parallel table. He has pointed out that in fact, such a table was given to the Joint Committee. The difficulty pointed out by the minister is a genuine difficulty and the Bill cannot be held up because of this.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, तब मैं 109 के अन्तर्गत बहस स्थगन प्रस्ताव करता हूं, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : 109 में कौन सा मसला है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विवाद को स्थगित किया जाय ।

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) : आप इस पर बोलने से पहले इस बात को सोच लीजिए कि दूसरे हाउस ने इस को पास कर दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वे लोग बिना सोचे-समझे पास करते हैं तो मैं क्या करूं ? मैं तो इस के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं । मैं यहां राज्य सभा की कोई चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने अपनी विस्डम से इस को किया होगा ।

सभापति महोदय : इस प्रश्न पर मैंने अपनी व्यवस्था दे दी है, इस को छोड़ कर कोई दूसरी बात हो तो बताइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं 109 के अन्तर्गत विवाद स्थगित करने की मांग रख रहा हूं । आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, मैं कोई फालतू बात नहीं कर रहा हूं । जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा—मुझे ज्वाइंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट दी गई । मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को देखा—ज्वाइंट कमेटी कहती है - क्लाज 13, आरिजनल क्लाज 15, क्लाज 20—ओरिजनल क्लाज 22—जो जानकारी आप संयुक्त समिति को दे सकते हैं, तो जब हम विधेयक पास करने के लिये यहां आये हैं तो हम को यह जानकारी नहीं दे सकते । यह मेरा दोष है क्या ? टेबिल किस को तैयार करना है ? सभापति महोदय, मैं दर्जनों बार इस क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के चलते जेल जा चुका हूं और हर बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट से जीता हूं । मैं एक एक अनुच्छेद की जांच-पड़ताल करने जा रहा हूं और उस के ऊपर बोलने जा रहा हूं । जब तक मुझे यह तुलनात्मक सूची नहीं मिलेगी तब तक इस बहस को नहीं चलने दूंगा ....

सभापति महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है, मधु जी, मैं आप के मोशन को स्वीकृति नहीं दे सकता । यह मेरी कन्सेन्ट पर निर्भर करता है और मैं स्वीकृति नहीं दे रहा हूं ।

I appreciate your difficulty. I know you are studious and you want to be thorough. But he has explained his difficulties.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन की डिफिकल्टी से हम को क्या मतलब है ? इस समय स्थगित कर दीजिए, रात को वे अपने स्टाफ़ के साथ बैठें । एक दफ़ा उन्होंने टेबिल तैयार किया है, अगर उस में कोई परिवर्तन है तो फिर से बनायें । वरना आप इस के ऊपर वोट कराइये ।

सभापति महोदय : इस में वोट का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप किस कारण स्वीकृति नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आप को ग्राउंड बता दिये हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उम्मीद करता हूं आप कोई विवेकहीन ढंग से बात नहीं करेंगे । अपने विवेक को रीजनेबली इस्तेमाल कीजिए ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make a submsson? You will recall that when the Aligarh Muslim University Bill was being bull-dozed through this House, at that time also, the Government took a stand that it was being done in a regular way. Now, we are all sorry for it and the way in which it was done. Are we rushing through in the same manner with regard to this measure so that later on we repent that we did not do it in a proper way? Let the House be enabled to have a useful and meaningful discussion on it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The way the Bill is being presented to us right now, it looks that the Lok Sabha is only to rubber-stamp the Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha. I appeal to you, as the Chairman of this august House, that this is a sort of cavaliar fashion in which the Lok Sabha is being treated and they present us with a *fait accompli* and then to advance an argument—I would like you to ponder on this—and say that the Rajya Sabha has already considered it and, therefore, you just go through the formality of approving it is, I think, a gross neglect on our part. We should not permit it under any circumstances. After all, there are certain procedures laid down. Nothing is going to happen if this Bill is not pursued at the moment. If I remember correctly, even in the Business Advisory Committee meeting, this Bill was postponed for the next session. I do not know why this is being rushed through in this manner.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, your discretion is not equivalent to a veto. So, please use your discretion properly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I appreciate the difficulty which has been expressed both by Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Piloo Mody. I can assure them that this House is supreme in its own right and it can never be a rubber-stamp of anybody. It was not the intention of the Minister, when he said that it was difficult for him to furnish a parallel table, to say that it is rubber-stamp of what has been done there. I would request the Minister to make available the papers which were made available to the Joint Committee to Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I strongly protest against this. This is not the way. You are disposing of the issue as if it is a personal matter. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a limited question. He wants certain information in an intelligible manner. My ruling on that limited question is that the debate will go on and the Minister will make available the information that was made available to the Joint Committee to Mr. Madhu Limaye and to any other Member who wants it.

Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not on this question. Please sit down. After my ruling, there cannot be any more discussion on it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I want to make a submission . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : On the same point, after I have given my ruling, you cannot raise a point of order. On this point, I have given my ruling and I have asked the Minister to make available the papers that were made available to the Joint Committee which contained parallel table.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I want a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Any member who wants it will get it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : The papers should be circulated to all the members of the House. How can you say that the papers will be given to Mr. Madhu Limaye only? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will explain to you the rationale. Mr Madhu Limaye, in order to be able to comprehend the Bill and to be able to speak properly, wants a parallel table. Any one who asks for it will get it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : No; it should be available to all. It is not correct to say that the papers will be given to those who ask for them and that the other members will be deprived of their right to have the papers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you do not agree, we agree to disagree.

Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Once you have given a ruling that the parallel chart with regard to the sections in the original Code is to be presented, then it is reasonable that we postpone the discussion on this. We can resume the discussion on this tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have just now mentioned to some friends on the other side—and, I think, they are agreeable to this course—that the debate may now go on and tomorrow by the time this Bill is taken up, we will have it cyclostyled and circulated. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want the House and the Chairman to notice how we survive at the mercy of the Government.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will it be circulated to all the members? What is your ruling, Sir? Why can we not postpone the discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The debate will go on.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : We want the parallel chart.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you are unable to participate on this account, then you can say so.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : After your ruling, I think, this House can rightfully demand that only after the chart is circulated, we can resume our discussion on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are aware that nobody can perform this miracle. The whole thing cannot be made available the moment it is asked for.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I know, Sir. I was a member of the Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then you must be having papers with you. Please co-operate and start your speech.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I think, the members can rightfully demand now that the discussion could be resumed only after it is circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not possible to postpone the debate. If you do not want to participate now, I will call the next member.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I am ready to speak.

17 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय की कृपा से नहीं, आप के निर्णय से हम को संरक्षण मिलेगा, इसलिये, मेरी बात सुन लें ।

सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय भोगेन्द्र झा कह रहे थे कि जब तक यह टेबिल तैयार नहीं होता तब तक इस बहस को स्थगित कर दिया जाय । मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है की जब विधेयक पर विचार करने का प्रस्ताव आ जाता है तो उसके पहले सारे संशोधन देने पड़ते हैं । अभी पेपर आने के बाद ही हम संशोधन दे पायेंगे । इसलिये संशोधन देने के लिये हम को समय बढ़ाना पड़ेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : हां ठीक है वह बढ़ा देंगे । अमेंडमेंट के लिये समय बढ़ा दिया जायेगा ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): On a point of order. All the offences under the Indian Penal Code are investigated, inquired into and tried under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Now, here . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Please hear me fully and then give your decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you purely want to interrupt the debate, it is not fair.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : That is not my intention, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Should you not have raised this point at the stage of introduction? Was not that the appropriate moment?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I raised it, but nobody listened to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not my fault.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : On a point of order. . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under what rule you are raising the point of order?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It is not required that every time I should mention the Rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

Mr. Jha.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : From tomorrow I will raise point of order according to the Rules because every time the rule is violated in this House and you want me to quote the rule at once. I will raise it tomorrow and you will find. Tomorrow you will know.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति जी यह विधेयक हमारे पूरे राष्ट्र के लिये बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और जैसा कि लोग कह रहे थे हम में से शायद ही कोई होगा जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में हिस्सा न लिया हो या आजादी के बाद इस पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के अन्दर जिन्होंने श्रमिकों क लिये संघर्ष न किया होगा । शायद ही कोई होगा जो, इस पूरे कोड के मातहत अत्याचार से वंचित होगा ।

मैं प्रवर समिति का सदस्य था और इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य में था कि सम्पूर्ण क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड का संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं, नया कोड देने जा रहे हैं, और बड़ी उम्मीद से हम इस में शामिल हुए थे, देश उम्मीद कर रहा था कि क्या परिवर्तन हम करते हैं । क्योंकि जो पुराना कोड था उस को ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद ने अपने उद्देश्य के लिये, पुलिस राज्य कायम करने के लिये देश के लोगों को कुचल कर, दबाकर रखने के लिये उस कोड को रखा था । और यह स्वाभाविक है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद, एक तरह की पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के अन्दर ही सही, जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली अपनाने के बाद हम इस संहिता में कुछ मौलिक परिवर्तन करें जिस से हमारे विकासशील जनतंत्र को बढ़ने में मदद मिले । सभापति जी, इसलिये, मौलिक परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता थी, पुलिस राज्य के बदले में एक जनतांत्रिक राज्य व्यवस्था के लिये जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली के इसलिये संहिता से उस में सहायता [illegible]

जगन्नाथ राव जी ने पुरानी संहिता के बदले में यहां वहां कुछ प्रगति दिखाने की कोशिश की। मैं समझता हूं कि पुरानी संहिता के मुकाबले में कई मुद्दों पर इस में कुछ सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन सवाल है कि हम मापदंड क्या रखते हैं, क्या हमारे जनतंत्र के विकास के लिये यह समुचित है ? क्या जो हमारा मापदंड है उस के मुताबिक है ?

मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया, वहां कुछ ज़मींदारों ने एक किसान की हत्या कर दी, माननीय श्यामनन्दन मिश्र जानते हैं, यह खिरहड़ की बात मैं बता रहा हूं, जिस की हत्या हो गयी उस के समर्थकों में 99 आदमियों के खिलाफ़ 107 की कार्यवाही की गयी, और जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट ने मुझ से कहा कि चूंकि हत्या करने वाले तो अब बदला लेना नहीं चाहते, बदले का गुस्सा होगा खेत मज़दूरों में, इसलिये जिन में गुस्सा होगा उन्ही को बांधना जरूरी है। तो 99 आदमियों के खिलाफ़ दफ़ा 107 की कार्यवाही की गयी। मैं पहुंचा और जब भाषण देना शुरू किया कि हत्या के द्वारा बदला लेने की भावना न बढ़ने पाये तो एक मैजिस्ट्रेट आया और उस ने कहा कि हम 144 लगा रहे हैं। मैंने कहा कि मेरे बोलने से शान्ति होगी, हत्या नहीं होगी। लेकिन उन्होंने मुझे बोलने से रोका। मैंने कहा कि नहीं, अगर मैं रुक जाऊंगा तो और भी हिंसात्मक वातावरण बढ़ेगा, क्यों कि आप ने मिल कर खून कराया। मैं बोला तो मेरे खिलाफ़ दफ़ा 188 चली और मेरे साथ 86 पर वह कार्यवाही चल रही है। माननीय मिर्धा साहब समझते होंगे कि शायद अब उन को यह दिन देखना नहीं है। लेकिन कोई गारन्टी नहीं कर सकता कि उन के खिलाफ़ भी ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती।

मैं रेणुकूट, मिर्जापुर जिले में गया था वहां पर बिड़ला जी के हुक्म से सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, वह मुझ से कहने आये कि हम 144 लगा रहे हैं, जब मैंने माइक ले लिया था। मैंने कहा कि देर हो गयी। इस पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि आप को अरेस्ट करते हैं, और मुझे मिर्जापुर ले गये, रात में रखा, उस के बाद जमानत पर आया। अभी भी वहां से सम्मन और वारन्ट आ रहे हैं। तो मापदंड क्या रखते हैं। जो बढ़ने वाला जनतंत्र है, जिस के लिये हम देखते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फ़ैसले के चलते लोक सभा को भंग कर के चुनाव कराना पड़ा, जिस के लिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के चयन की पुरानी प्रणाली को बदल कर नई प्रणाली लायी गयी, वहां दूसरी ओर इस संहिता में नये परिवर्तन खोजने की कोशिश करते हैं तो हमें निराशा ही हाथ लगती है। चूंकि यह संहिता सारे देश के लिये आवश्यक है जहां ऐसी शक्ति प्रदान की गयी है कि 5 या अधिक व्यक्ति जहां इकटठे हों उन को भंग करने का आदेश पुलिस देगी, नहीं तो गिरफ्तारी की कार्यवाही शुरू कर देगी। तो इतनी बड़ी शक्ति पुलिस को देना क्या ठीक है ? अगर चुनाव के ही जरिये राज्य परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, सरकार इस व्यवस्था में विश्वास करती है तो क्या इतने व्यापक अधिकार पुलिस को दे कर आप लोगों की रक्षा करा सकते हैं। और उस की सीमा तय करने का अधिकार क्या स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारी को देना जरूरी है ?

यह विधेयक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के सामने था और उस ने विचार कर के कुछ परिवर्तन किये। सरकार का जहां तक रूख है सिवाय इस के कि ला कमीशन ने जो सुझाव दिया था उस का समावेश हो जाय और कोई विचार नहीं था। उस सुझाव में देश की बदलती हुई स्थिति का कोई भी खाका नहीं है। क्या ला कमीशन के सुझाव में जरा भी इस बात का ख्याल है कि इस देश में हजार में से 999 आदमी जो श्रमजीवी हैं कृषक और फावड़े के उन का भी इस जनतंत्र के चलाने में, इस कानून को कायम रखने में उन का भी निहित स्वार्थ हम पैदा करें कि वे भी शान्ति की रक्षा करने वाले कार्य में सहयोग दें और सोचें

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

कि उन का भी इस में हित आ जाता है ? लेकिन उन सुझावों को भी सरकार मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं थी जिस से इस में परिवर्तन आ सके । इसलिये हमें निराशा होती है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि कांग्रेस दल के सदस्य जो बोलेंगे वह इस बात को कहेंगे कि सरकार अभी भी कुछ ऐसे परिवर्तन करेगी जो परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं ।

अब तक धारा 109 का इस्तेमाल इस लिये किया जाता रहा है कि जो व्यक्ति अपनी रोजी के बारे में संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं दे सकता है उस को धारा 109 के अधीन पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता रहा है । इस विधेयक के द्वारा उस अंश को हटा दिया गया है, यह स्वागत योग्य बात है ।

धारा 107 बहुत खतरनाक है । जिस क्षेत्र का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं, वहां पुलिस ने मैजिस्ट्रेटों ने और हम ने भी गिनना छोड़ दिया है कि धारा 107 के अधीन कितने वारंट जारी किये गये हैं । मैं ऐसे गांव को जानता हूं, जहां ग्यारह बारह केसिज धारा 107 के अन्तर्गत चलाये गए हैं । ऐसा क्यों होता है ? इस लिये होता है कि हम कानून को लागू करने का प्रयास करते हैं ।

लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सम्पूर्ण देश में यह कानून है कि महाजन लोग 12 प्रतिशत सालाना से ज्यादा सूद नहीं लेंगे । लेकिन दिल्ली सहित सारे देश में एक भी स्थान ऐसा नहीं है, जहां महाजन और सूदखोर इस कानून का खुला उल्लंघन न करते हों और पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद सारे देश में एक भी ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं है कि पुलिस ने कानून तोड़ने वाले किसी महाजन के खिलाफ़ मुकदमा किया हो, उस को गिरफ़तार किया हो और उस को सजा दिलाई हो । इस से प्रकट होता है कि राज्यसत्ता उन लोगों की है जो कानून तोड़ कर सूदखोरी करते हैं । तब पूरी पुलिस मशीन और संहिता को लकवा मार जाता है और कानून तोड़ने वाले सूदखोरों के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है । देश में राजधानी सहित ऐसा कोई स्थान नहीं है, जहां यह कानून लागू होता है ।

वही स्थिति घूसखोरी के बारे में भी है । क्या धारा 107 और धारा 151 का उपयोग किसी एक भी अफसर के खिलाफ़ किया गया है, जिस के बारे में सरकार जानती है कि वह घूस ले रहा है, लेकिन वह पकड़ में नहीं आता है । वहां संहिता को लकवा मार जाता है । जैसे अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद ने इस देश को गुलाम बनाये रखने के लिए इस संहिता का उपयोग किया था, वैसे ही शासक दल द्वारा देश में पूंजीवाद को कायम रखने के लिए इस संहिता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है । क्या माननीय सदस्य कोई ऐसा उदाहरण दे सकते हैं कि देश के किसी इलाके, किसी राज्य या किसी क्षेत्र में धारा 107, धारा 144 और धारा 151 का उपयोग उन शोषक तत्वों के खिलाफ किया जा रहा हो, जो कानून को तोड़ते हैं ?

पूर्वी भारत में बंगाल, आसाम, उड़ीसा और बिहार में देश के और हिस्सों में भी काश्तकारी कानूनों के मुताबिक जो जमीन जोतता है, उस को बेदखल नहीं किया जा सकता है । लेकिन वहां एक भी ऐसा गांव नहीं है जहां कानून को तोड़ कर ऐसे लोगों को बेदखल न किया जाता हो । काश्तकारी कानूनों का पूरा उल्लंघन कर के बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी जमीन जोतने वालों को बेदखल करते आये हैं और आज भी कर रहे हैं । लेकिन एक भी ऐसे कानून तोड़ने वाले भूस्वामी के खिलाफ धारा 107, धारा 144 और धारा 151 का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है ।

इसी तरह श्रमिकों के हित में जो कानून बने हुए हैं, शोषक वर्ग खुले-आम उन का उल्लंघन कर रहा है, लेकिन पूरी संहिता वहां पंगु हो जाती है, उस को लकवा मार जाता है । फिर भी शासक दल यह दावा करता है कि हमारा मकसद समाजवाद स्थापित करना है ।

इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस पृष्ठ भूमि में इन धाराओं पर ग़ौर करें। मैं जानता हूं कि श्री मिर्धा के अधीन काम करने वाले केन्द्र के बड़े बड़े अफ़सर, विभिन्न राज्यों के गृह विभागों के बड़े बड़े अफ़सर और आई० जी० पी० इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हमने कानून के द्वारा देश म परिवर्तन लाना है या इस बात की इन्तजार करनी है कि कानूनों को तोड़ा जाये, देश में अशान्ति, असंतोष और तूफ़ान उठ खड़े हों और उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप परिवर्तन हो। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य और सरकार इस परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता को महसूस करेंगे और सरकार इस बात पर नहीं अड़ी रहेगी कि चूंकि लोगों ने उस को बहुमत दे दिया है, इस लिए वह कोई परिवर्तन नहीं करेगी।

अब मैं जब्ती-कुर्की के विषय पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जो मेहनतकशों के खिलाफ लूट का रूप ले लेती है। अभी केवल ग्यारह दिन पहले मुझे अपने क्षेत्र के एक मुखिया की दस हजार रुपये की जमानत देनी पड़ी। जब्ती-कुर्की के अन्तर्गत पुलिस अफ़सर उन का सारा सामान लूट कर ले आये। जब मैंने कहा कि वह हाजिर होंगे, यह मुकदमा झूठा है और जब मैंने दस हजार रुपये की सिक्योरिटी दे दी, तब बैल आदि उन का सामान छोड़ा गया।

धारा 82 में किसी व्यक्ति को फ़रार घोषित करने से पहले तीस दिन का समय दिया जाता है ताकि अगर किसी को मालूम न हो कि उस पर कोई मुकदमा—झूठा मुकदमा—हो गया है, तो एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर दिया जाये जिस से उस को पता चल सके कि उसके खिलाफ वारंट है, उसको हाजिर होना है, और वह व्यक्ति तीस दिन की अवधि में हाजिर हो जाये। लेकिन धारा 83 के अधीन अधिसूचना जारी होने के बाद तत्काल ही, या उस के बाद कभी भी, मैजिस्ट्रेट जब्ती-कुर्की का आदेश दे सकता है। यह ऐसी अत्याचारपूर्ण धारा है कि किसी व्यक्ति को यह मौका नहीं दिया गया कि उस को पता चले कि उसके खिलाफ़ वारंट है या नहीं, उसको हाजिर होना है या नहीं, उस को हाजिर होने के लिए और उस को फ़रार घोषित करने के लिए तीस दिन की अवधि अब अभी बाकी है, लेकिन तत्काल उस की जब्ती कुर्की का आदेश दे दिया जाता है।

अगर कोई व्यक्ति एफ़िडेविट दे दे, तो उस पर भी जब्ती कुर्की की जा सकती है। यह कितनी अतर्कसंगत बात है कि यदि मैं एफ़िडेविट दे दूं कि मिर्धा साहब गायब हो जायेंगे, या अपनी सम्पत्ति गायब कर देंगे, तो उनकी जब्ती-कुर्की हो जाये। श्री मिर्धा यह न समझें कि कल यह धारा उन पर लागू नहीं होगी। बदलती हुई व्यवस्था में सब को इस बात के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए कि यह संहिता सब के लिए है। अगर जब्ती-कुर्की हो गई, तो उल्टी बात कैसे साबित होगी, उस एफ़िडेविट को ग़लत साबित करना कैसे संभव होगा? यह वाहियात बात है। सरकार कम से कम यह तो कर सकती है कि तीस दिन की अवधि बीत जाने के बाद भी अगर कोई व्यक्ति हाजिर न हो तो उसके बाद जब भी मुनासिब समझा जाये, तब जब्ती-कुर्की की जाये।

जहां तक मवेशियों का सम्बन्ध है, मवेशियों को तुरन्त नीलाम किया जा सकता है। हम जानते हैं कि एक हजार रुपये का बैल सौ, सवा सौ रुपये में निलाम हो जाता है, क्योंकि जिस की जब्ती-कुर्की की जा रही है, या तो उस को पता नहीं है और या मान लीजिए कि वह फरार है इस लिए वह तो आता नहीं है; वे लोग आते हैं, जो पुलिस से मिले हुए होते हैं और वे सौ पचास रुपये में बैल ले जाते हैं। किसानों के लिए यह व्यवस्था बहुत आतंकपूर्ण है। सरकार चोर-बाजारी, घूसखोरी और बढ़ती हुई महंगाई को तो नहीं रोक पा रही है, लेकिन इस आतंक-पूर्ण धारा को वह रखे हुए है और अब तो उस ने इस को और पुष्ट कर दिया है।

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

जहां तक धारा 107 का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि यह सदन और शासक दल इस सम्बन्ध में साहस करे। यह शासक दल वह नहीं है, जो पुरानी परम्परा से बैलों की जोड़ी के चुनाव-चिन्ह को ले कर यहां आया है, बल्कि एक तरह से बगावत के आधार पर, जनता की जनतांत्रिक भावनाओं से अपील कर के, गाय-बछड़े के नये चुनाव-चिन्ह के आधार पर यह शासक दल बना है। इस लिए वह यह कहने का दुस्साहस न करे कि सौ फ़ीसदी पुरानी साम्राज्यवादी परम्परा को कायम रखा जायेगा। तो 107 को हटा दें पूरी तरह से तो कुछ भी संहिता में कमी नहीं आएगी। क्योंकि किसी भी तरह से अगर शांति को खतरा हो, शांति भंग हो या तुरंत भंग होने का खतरा हो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, तो उस हालत के लिए आप देखिए :

When an executive Magistrate receive information that any person in likely to commit a breach of the peace.

इस लाइकलीहुड के आधार पर आप कार्यवाही शुरू करते हैं और कार्यवाही शुरू करने पर भी आप सिर्फ बांड नहीं लेते हैं। आप एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट को यह अधिकार देते हैं। 110 में अगर मैं क्रिमिनल हूं, अगर पूरी सम्पत्ति मैंने अर्जित कर ली है जुर्म के जरिए और उस पर अगर चलाते हैं, ज्यादातर नहीं चलते क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जिन से सीधे हिसाब मांग लिया जाय सम्पत्ति को जिस में कुछ मिनिस्टर भी हैं, कुछ एम० पी०, एम०एल०ए भी हैं, मैं इस में दोनों का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं, हो सकता है कि कुछ ही दल बाकि हों, तो ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ तो आप 110 नहीं चलाएंगे, लेकिन जिन पर भी चलायेंगे, उन के लिए आप ने जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट की व्यवस्था की है। लेकिन 107 जिस में केवल आशंका है कि कहीं शांति भंग न हो जाये उस के लिए आप जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट को भी नहीं देते हैं, एग्जीक्यूटिव मैजिस्ट्रेट को अधिकार दे रहे हैं इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह पूरा असंगत है। यह पूरी संहिता का जो ाण है, जो उस की समझ है उस के खिलाफ जाता है। उसी तरह आप ने बांड की मांग की है और साथ ही स्योरिटी की व्यवस्था भी की है। मुझ पर शांति भंग का खतरा है और मुझे अगर आप बुलाते हैं जवाब देने के लिए तो उस में क्या यह आवश्यक है कि मैं बांड दूं और स्योरिटी भी दूं ? आप तो बांड रुपये के रूप में लेते हैं, हजार लीजिए, दो हजार लीजिए, पांच हजार लीजिए, रुपये के रूप में लेते हैं और मैं दूसरों को लाऊं, मेरा एतराज इसलिए है कि बहुत से ऐसे लोगों को मैं जानता हूं जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं, खेत मजदूर हैं, गरीब किसान हैं, तो उन को दूसरों को लाना पड़ता है सम्पत्ति वालों को स्योरिटी के लिए। वह सादे कागज पर निशान मांगते हैं उनसे कि तुम यह हमें दे दो तब हम तुम्हारे लिए स्योरिटी भेजेंगे। तो आप का मकसद यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि उन को बन्धक रख दें। लेकिन उस को आप बन्धक रखते हैं दूसरों के हाथ में और नहीं तो वह जेल में रह कर के मुफ्त में खाना आप का खायेगा। अधिकांश जेलें आप की भरी हुई हैं, जहां पर थोड़ा भी आन्दोलन होता है वहां यही होता है। तो कम से कम वहां आप बांड रखिए क्यों कि हम ने जुर्म नहीं किया है इसलिए स्योरिटी की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप को आशंका है, मुझे शांति रखनी है तो उस के लिए व्यक्तिगत बांड काफी होना चाहिए।

ऐसे ही इस सवाल पर जो आगे यह दिया गया है कि छः महीने के बाद उस को भी बाद में कुंठित कर दिया गया है कि कार्यवाही शुरू होने के बाद। मैं अभी भी आग्रह करूंगा कि या तो इस को हटा दीजिए और या अगर रखना ही है, आप समझते हैं कि इसके बगैर व्यवस्था नहीं चलेगी क्योंकि यह पुलिस की गिरफ्तार करने की और नजरबन्द करने की ताकत है, यह जो एक सिसा अभी एक माने में रद्द हुआ, यह पुलिस

मिसा है, पुलिस को बिना किसी जुर्म के गिरफ्तार करने की ताकत है, तो उस में यह दिया गया है कि छः महीने कोई जेल में रहेगा तो उसके बाद भंग हो जायेगा । मैं समझ रहा हूं कि वकील लोग अब इस में यह राय देंगे कि शांति का खतरा जहां हो तब मत आओ जेल में, शांति भंग कर दो, किसी का सिर फोड़ कर, लाठी चला कर, गंडासा भाला चला कर तब आओ क्योंकि तुम जुर्म कर दोगे तो 323 चलेगा उस में दो महीने की, तीन महीने की सजा होगी और तुम जुर्म नहीं करोगे, शांति भंग नहीं करोगे तो 6 महीने जेल में रहोगे । इस सदन में भी वकील लोग हैं । वह भी राय देते हैं । वह भी यही राय देंगे कि शांति भंग का खतरा ले कर मत जाओ, शांति भंग कर के आओ हिंसा कर के आओ । तब सजा कम होगी और जमानत भी आसानी से हो जायेगी 323–324 की और कुछ नहीं करोगे तो बेवजह 6 महीने जेल में रहोगे । तो मैं समझता हूं कि एक तो इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है कि जेल में रहना पड़े । बांड ले कर छोड़ दीजिए । रखना है तो एक महीने काफी हो सकता है । कोई ऐसी व्यापक घटना हो जाय शांति भंग करने के लिए, कोई ऐसा खतरा ही शांति के लिए तो उस के लिए एक महीना काफी समय होना चाहिए । छः महीने का समय कार्यवाही शुरू होने के दिन से काफी होना चाहिए उस को रद्द करने के लिए मैं इस पर ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा ।

इसी में संबंधित धारा 151 है जिस में पुलिस किसी को कहीं बेवजह गिरफ्तार कर सकती है और ऐसे लोग गिरफ्तार होते हैं । मेरे लिए तो गिनना कठिन है कि कितनी बार गिरफ्तार हुआ हूं आजाद भारत में । पहले अंग्रेजों के जमाने की बात छोड़ दीजिए । इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि 151 दफा को रखने की जरूरत नहीं है और इस का दुरुपयोग पुलिस बड़े पैमाने पर सिर्फ अपने लिए नहीं करती है बल्कि जो शोषक तबके के लोग हैं वह इस का उपयोग कराते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप चाहते हैं कि जो आम देश के बनाने वाले हैं, निर्माता हैं, मजदूर हैं, किसान हैं, वे चुप रहें, कुछ बोलें ही नहीं और आप के ये सूदखोर महाजन, बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी और ये गल्लाचोर जो हैं इनके खिलाफ वह कोई आवाज उठाएं ही नहीं ? और उठाएं तो पुलिस 151–107 में जेल में इन को रख देगी । बाद में कुछ नहीं होगा । रिहा होते रहिएगा । एक रिहाई का मधु जी ने उदाहरण दिया है और मैं खुद कह रहा हूं, मेरे लिये चार–चार बार ऐसा हुआ है कि पुलिस की हिरासत से मुझे लोगों ने पकड़ कर छुड़वा लिया है । दो बार मैं जेल की दीवार फांद कर निकला हूं और सभी बार रिहाई हुई क्योंकि गैर-काननी यह किया गया था । मैंने कहा कि यह गैर-कानूनी है, मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि चलिए जेल में देखेंगे । दीवार फांद कर मैं निकला और पूरी रिहाई के बाद मैंने रिहाई हासिल की । रिहाई करने पर जेल से नहीं निकला । मुकदमे से रिहाई हुई । आपने फिर बन्द कर दिया दूसरे कानून के मातहत । वह आपके हाथ में है । मैं इसलिए आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि बाद की रिहाई का इस से कोई मतलब नहीं होता है । बेवजह लोग जेल में रख दिए जाते हैं ।

ऐसी स्थिति में शांतिपूर्ण समाधान का रास्ता निकले और खतरे के लिए भी मेरा आग्रह है कि जो कुछ संशोधन प्रवर समिति में हम ने दिए थे, प्रवर समिति का भी ख्याल ऐसा था लेकिन सरकार अड़ गई, इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि सरकार अड़े नहीं । उस में कुछ ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है जिस से कि उस में कुछ परिवर्तन लाया जाये ।

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

ऐसे ही इस में और भी बहुत सी धाराएं हैं । जहां तक वकील रखने का सवाल है सैशन के लिए ऐसा है, और पहले भी था लेकिन जो हमारे देश की हालत है कि वास्तविकता भारत के संविधान के मुताबिक, इस प्रक्रिया संहिता के मुताबिक देश में न्याय बिक रहा है, मैं घूस की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, कानून बिक रहा है । क्योंकि सर्टिफाइड कापी बिना पैसे के नहीं मिलेगी, वकील बिना फीस के नहीं रखे जाएंगे, कोई काम बिना पैसे के नहीं होगा । वास्तविकता न्याय बिक रहा है । इसलिए बैंक के मालिक और राजा महाराजा लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट से फैसला ले लेगें । लेकिन साधारण जन के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट पहुंचने में पन्द्रह हजार लग जाएंगे निचली कोर्ट से सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक आने में । जीत हार की बात तो जाने दीजिए । तो जहां खुले आम न्याय बिक रहा है वहां क्या आवश्यकता है या नहीं कि कुछ सीमा ऐसी कर दें कि जिसकी सालाना आमदनी उस से ज्यादा है उस को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी के लिए डिफेंस का आर्थिक भार सरकार और राज्य ले ? जो भी कानून आप बनाते हैं उस के मातहत कम से कम यह सुविधा उस को हो कि यह आर्थिक भार—नकल या वकील इस तरह का भार उस का ले लिया जाए नहीं तो फिर यह न्याय की बात करना बेकार है, रुल आफ ला की बात करना बेकार है क्योंकि एक को निहत्था आप कर देतें हैं और दूसरा जो शीर्षक है वह ब्लैक मनी के आधार पर,चोरी के पैसे के आधार पर बड़े बड़े बैरिस्टर को ले जाता है जो की झूठ को सच करते हैं क्योंकि यह पेशा तो वैश्य-वृति का पेशा है क्योंकि जो पैसा वह लेते है बैरिस्टर लोग वह सच को झूठ करते हैं और इस में कोई हिचक उन को नही होती है । वह समझते हैं कि वह झूठ नहीं बोल रहा है, पैसा झूठ बुला रहा है । यह भी सच साम्राज्यवादी व्यवस्था है । मैं ईमानदारी की बात कर रहा हूं, बेईमानी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं । वह बड़ी ईमानदारी से झूठ बोलना कर्तव्य समझते हैं जाल फरेब करना कर्तव्य समझते हैं । इसीलिए इस में यह तय कर दें कि इस आर्थिक आमदनी की कतार के पीछे के जो लोग हैं उन के लिए सरकार का भार रहेगा वकील और कागजात वगैरह मुहैया करने का ।

इसी प्रसंग में जमानत की बात आती है । इस में एक बहुत ही भयंकर धारा जोड़ी गई है —438 और मैं यह समझता हूं कि अंग्रेजी सरकार ने यह दुस्साहस नहीं किया था जो भारत के पूंजीपतियों, मुनाफाखोरों और चोर-व्यापारियों के सरंक्षण के लिए हम करने जा रहे हैं संहिता में । यह नयी धारा है 438 और इस का मतलब है कि खून करने वाला ब्लैक करने वाला या अभी जो नया कदम आप ने उठाया गेहूं के थोक व्यापार को हाथ में लेने का, उस के खिलाफ चलने वाला, ये जितने भी हैं सब एंटिसिपेटरी ले लेगें । अपनी जूडिशियरी को आप जानते हैं । सभी जज ईमानदार हों तब भी जिस तरीके से वह जज बनते हैं, जिस वर्ग से वह आते हैं, वह बड़ी ईमानदारी से बेईमानी करने को मजबूर हैं वह उसी को अपना अधिकार भी समझते हैं और न्याय भी समझते हैं । जैसे अभी आपने देखा कि हेगडे साहब नहीं हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस तो उन्होंने कहा कि जनतंत्र खतरे में आ गया है उन के लिये प्रलय आ गई है भारत में । ऐसी स्थिति में आप अधिकार दे रहे हैं एंटिसिपेटरी बेल का जो वह हाई कोर्ट या उसी कोर्ट से ले लेगा । उस में आप ने खून को अपवाद नहीं रखा, उस में आप ने किसी भी एकानामिक आफेंस को अपवाद नही रखा । तो जितने भी ये मालिक हैं जितने भी गल्ला चोर हैं सब के लिये आप ने छूट छोड़ दी । मैं आग्रह करुंगा कि जब मुझ पर वारंट का खतरा होगा या आम साधारण जनता पर वारंट का खतरा होगा तो आम साधारण जन हाईकोर्ट नहीं दौड़ पाएगा कि उस के लिए दस हजार पांच हजार पहले ही खर्च कर दें । यह तो होगा नहीं । तो केवल चोर व्यापारियों को, सूदखोरों को, दूसरों की मेहनत पर

मौज करने वालों को आप यह मौका दे रहें हैं कि तुम बेल ले लो, एंटिसिपेटरी बेल ले लो, वारंट से गिरफ्तार होने के पहले ही ले लो । मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक जुर्म हम करने जा रहें हैं । जो नीतियां सरकार अपना रही है जो अपनाने का दावा करती है, उस सब को हम 438 के जरिये खत्म कर दे रहे हैं ।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह सदन इस पर गौर करे कि इस दफा को खत्म करना जरुरी है या नहीं ? या रखना जरुरी है तो अपवाद कर दीजिये कि खून वाले या एकोनामिक नहीं आफेंस वाले जो जुर्म होगें उन में यह एंटिसिपेटरी बेल नहीं मिलेगा । . . .

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): जब तक गुनाह साबित न हो जाय तब तक उस को गुनाह न मानें ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : एक दम सही बात है । इसीलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि सबों को जमानत मिल जाय । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं–डागा साहब हिम्मत कर के बोलेगें कि साबित होने के पहले कोई गुनाहगार नहीं है, इसलिये सब को जमानत मिल जाय ।

सभापति महोदय, इतने थोड़े समय में मैं पूरी बातें नहीं कह सकता हूं लेकिन कुछ धाराओं के विषयों में कहना चाहता हूं । एक बहुत बड़ा जुर्म यह होता है कि पुलिस की डायरी का जिन को अनुभव है वे सभी जानतें है कि डायरी दो महीने बाद एक महीने के बाद, पन्द्रह दिन के बाद एक ही साथ लिख ली जाती है । पुलिस पहले से सोच लेती है, क्या लिखना है, घूस लेकर या किसी प्रभाव में आ कर डायरी लिखी जाती है, बयान लिखे जाते ह, और उसकी नकल नही दी जाती है । मेरा आग्रह है और मैनें प्रवर समिति में भी कहा था कि बयान देने के लिये 24 घंटा, 48 घंटा और यदि उस में भी सम्भव न हो तो 72 घन्टा दे दीजिये और उस के बाद पैसा देकर वह उस की नकल ले सकें ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये । इस से डायरी समय पर लिखी जायेगी और यह खतरा नहीं रहेगा कि दो तीन महीने बाद एक दिन बैठ कर 25 दिन की डायरी तैयार कर ली जाय । इस से सरकार की आमदनी भी बढ़ जायेगी और अपने खर्च पर मद्दालय कापी ले सकेगा । मैं जानता हूं कि पैसेवाले तो अब भी ले जाते हैं, हजार रुपये में, दो हजार रुपये में, डायरी बिकती है, लेकिन इस तरह से गरीब आदमी भी नकल ले सकेगा । जब संशोधनों पर विचार होगा, तब मैं बाकी बातें अर्ज करूंगा ।

17.32 hrs.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE CHOGYAL OF SIKKIM AND LEADERS OF POLITICAL PARTIES OF SIKKIM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the agreement between the Government of India, the Chogyal of Sikkim and the leaders of the political parties of Sikkim, signed on 8th May, 1973.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL —*contd.*

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda) : May I know the time by which amendments will have to be given notice of?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can give them upto 12 O'clock tomorrow. Now we shall take up the next item of business.

17.51 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REFORMS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call upon Mr. Samar Guha, I have to say this. Mr. Samar Guha has requested time for fifteen minutes. There are four more participants. I request him to be as brief as possible.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सवाल पर मैं अपना नाम नहीं दे सका हूं, क्या इस समय कुछ प्रश्नों के लिये अनुमति देंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : अनुमति इस लिये नहीं दे सकता कि इस पर पहले ही 9 नाम आये थे और 4 बैलेट हुए है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का सवाल है, आप अनुमति दे दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी ।

सभापति महोदय : रूल्ज के तेहत चलना होगा, जिन चार लोगों के नाम बैलेट में आये हैं, उन को ही टाइम दिया जायेगा ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Just a year before, this House has had furious discussions on land reforms, from the side of the Opposition, as well as Congress members. But after the conference of the Chief Ministers and the promise that was made at that time that by December 1973 land reforms would be completed and the surplus lands would be distributed among the landless labour, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, interestingly I find that this House has become benumbed in regard to implementation of those promises.

In reality, this promise or policy of the land-reform measures of the Government has proved to be a big fraud or a big hoax. These are two strong words. I am sure that the hon. Minister will agree with me that it has proved to be completely infructuous. The report submitted by the Task Force of the Planning Commission will bear testimony to this. This is what the Raj Committee as also the Task Force of the Planning Commission say :—

> "the sad truth is that the crucial factor of effective political support, direction and control, has been so wanting" including "absence of political will".

In another highly critical note, the Planning Commission's Task Force Report concluded :

> "In no sphere of public activity in our country, since independence has a hiatus between the precept and practice, between policy—pronouncement and actual execution, has been as great as in the domain of land reform".

Again, the hon. Minister in reply to a question pathetically reiterated some of the reasonings of the failure of land reform as enumerated in the Report of the Task Force. He said :

> "The hurdles that have come up in the implementation of land reforms in the States related to
>
> (i) want of participation of beneficiaries in the implementation of land reform;
>
> (ii) absence of correct and upto date records of rights;
>
> (iii) legal hurdles;
>
> (iv) loopholes in legislations; and
>
> (v) the lack of political will".

I would like the hon. Minister to tell this House as to how has the lack of political will got anything to do with the land reform. The present Ruling Congress wields absolute administrative will of the people, both at the Centre and the States, more than expected by any democratic Government in any part of the world. The responsibility of failure of the implementation of land reforms, therefore, squarely lies with the Ruling Congress Party. I hope that the hon. Minister will admit that.

Unfortunately, the gravity of the land reform problems has not been seriously taken note of even by the Planning Commission. 81 per cent. of the people of our country live in the rural areas, 51 per cent of them live without minimum means of subsistence, euphemistically called living below poverty level. The future of economic development of our country, the issue of social justice to the titanic dimension of poverty of our people and the strategy of attack on poverty line are vitally linked with speedy implementation of land reform.

Unfortunately, even in the Approach Paper of the Fifth Plan, it seems that no special priority to the urgency of the problems of land reform has been given. I am sure that nobody gets the impression that any priority has been given by the Planning Commission. I shall quote what the Task Force of the Planning Commission has stated.

> "The programme of land reforms has been viewed so far in isolation from the main stream of economic development. The main ingredients of the programme, like abolition of intermediary tenures, tenancy reforms and ceiling on agricultural holdings were treated as disjointed programmes and sought to be implemented as such."

This Approach Paper has not taken into consideration the economic development of our country. Everything depends upon the land reform measures. The land reform measures have no doubt brought 20 million tenants into direct contact with Government, but the fate of the 27 million landless agriculture labour and the millions of share croppers remained practically unchanged. Ceiling laws proved to be a big fraud as most of the lands were transferred as benami land or recorded in the categories of exemptions of religious trust, orchard, farms, public institution, fisheries etc. The Task Force Report says that the "lands are

transferred as property belonging to religious trusts or other persons fictitiously or collusively recorded." The result of all this is this that after the land reform measures were adopted by the States of Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan, according to the Government's own statistics, not a single acre was found as surplus land. In Bihar only 700 acres of land was obtained as surplus. According to the Government figures, about 2.27 million acres of cultivable land was obtained so far as surplus out of which more than 50%, i.e., 1.15 millions remained undistributed. The Planning Minister, Shri Dhar, said that the available estimate of surplus land would be about five million acres but the latest Government figures given is that it will be only 3.52 million acres. This means only .1%—here I have made my own calculation—of the total land under cultivation has been obtained as surplus. If the total reported areas of land are taken into consideration, surplus land will be 1.1%. According to estimated figure, it will be only 3% in relation to land under cultivation and in relation to total reported area it will be only 4%. This means by sheer trickery of juxtaposition of benami ownership, 99.8% of land remained in the hands of the land-owning class mostly as benami land and according to estimated figure, it will amount to 97%. Does it not mean that the Land Ceiling Act has been proved to be either a hoax or a fraud?

Another trickery has been adopted in fixing the ceiling, by making discrimination between "assured irrigated land" and "non-assured irrigated land". In most of the States upto 54 acres of non-assured irrigated land can be retained by a family of five persons.

According to the report of the National Survey out of Rs. 2,000 crores in the third plan and Rs. 650 crores in the fourth plan upto 1971 allocated by the Finance Corporation of the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of irrigation, 90% of this fund went to the private sector of the land owning class. Less than 5% of the land owning class constitute 62% of the agriculturists and control only 19% of the total land. Farmers class having arable land between 5 and 12.5 acres constitute 25% of the families and own 29% of the total land. The small and the middle farmers together constitute 86.5% but controlling only 48% of the arable land. Whereas land owners having lands above 12.5 acres constitute only 13.5%, these big farmer families control 51% of arable land. This means, out of Rs. 2,650 crores spent for irrigation by the Agricultural Finance Corporation during the third and fourth plan, about Rs. 1,400 crores had gone only to 13.5% of big farmer families. The present ceiling will only strengthen their position and help to concentrate agricultural income to 13.5% of the big farmers.

Unless betterment agricultural levy, as suggested by the Raj Committee and the Task Force Report is introduced, it will be futile to expect equitable distribution of agricultural wealth or removal of poverty. According to Government report, 82.9% of the small and middle farmers own land assests constituting only 39.7%. But 10.7% big farmers own 22.2% and 6.4% rich farmers own 38.1% of the land assets. According to the report of the Bureau of Labour and Employment, the number of agricultural labour is increasing.

Agriculture Labour
(Percentage)

	1050—55	1956-57	1963—65
With land	49.93	42.87	38.65
Without land	50.07	57.13	61.17

Land Reforms of West Bengal are considered as a model, but even there much less than 1% surplus land could be secured. Even more, 50% of the surplus remained undistributed. In 1961 agricultural figure of labour was 13.3% but now it is 25.7%.

Coming to the fate of sharecroppers, they have got some benefit but due to the absence of land records and litigation, their benefits have been in reality denied. In West Bengal alone about 45,000 cases have been started to oust the tenants and share croppers.

It can be easily imagined that regarding such case of litigation, the all-India figures will be fantastic.

Here, the Task Force Report says:

> 'There is nothing to prevent a determined group of landowners from adopting "other methods" to throw out physically from the land the share-croppers. It has been found that very often the landowners short circuit the provisions of tenancy law .... the share-croppers could not withstand for long the economic and social sanctions that were applied gainst them by the landowners.

In the Chief Ministers' Conference, it was decided:

> "State Government set up non-official bodies at appropriate tenets and place competent officials organisation in order to administer the ceiling legislation."

What has actually happened? Everywhere, Congress Committees have been set up. They are covering benami landowners; they are covering rich and big landlords and distributing lands only to their own party proteges.

[Shri Samar Guha]

In the end, I want to ask some questions. I want to know from the Government whether they will implement the recommendations of the Raj Committee and the Task Force Report by taking measures:—

(i) to allocate special funds in the Fifth Plan for preparation of records of right;

(ii) to strictly implement ceiling laws and tenancy Act;

(iii) to extend necessary inputs to new assignees of surplus land;

(iv) to set up Land Reforms Organisation as a parallel body to Land Revenue Administration so that land reforms may not be one of the many functions of the Revenue Departments;

(v) to separate land reform measures from the scope of ordinary judiciary by setting up Special Land Tribunals to bring justice to the door of the people;

(vi) to amend the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so that ceiling land could be kept outside the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts;

(vii) to take steps for distribution of surplus land vested in govenment with 12 months;

(viii) to give necessary supply of inputs to the poor cultivators by assuring security of the tenure;

(ix) to introduce betterment levy on big farmers;

(x) to set up special administrative cell in cooperation with all parties committee to unearth benami land and assure distribution of surplus land to poor tillers;

(xi) to change ceiling laws regarding "assured" and "non-assured" irrigated lands;

(xii) to provide legal aids to share-croppers and tenants to fight litigations against them;

(xiii) to provide homestead land to all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people;

(xiv) to enact deterrant laws against benami land holders; and

(xv) to give top priority in the Fifth Plan to integrate land reform measures with overall economic development programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S. M. Banerjee —absent; Shri D. Deb—absent. Shri P. G. Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Firstly, I would like to ask whether the Government is earnest about the problem of land reforms. This is the basic question.

Secondly, have the Union Government and various State Governments evolved a rational pattern about land reforms?

Thirdly, has the Government carefully looked into the economics of the matter, particularly, what about the danger of fragmentation of land? What is the unit of the economically feasible and profitable land distribution?

Finally, with regard to the land ceiling legislation, I find, because of the fact that a lot of years have passed by, nothing significant has happened. Already, the landlords, big and small, have done their utmost to dodge the possible effects of this land reforms and land ceiling programme.

How is the Government going to tackle this problem of dodging and evasion of the desired objectives of land legislation . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Undoing the evasion or arresting the evasion?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Arresting the evasion and setting the matter right. Already a lot of time has been wasted and nothing has been done.

Lastly, I would like to say that, in the answer given on 28th March 1973, it has been mentioned by the Minister that one of the hurdles is 'lack of political will'. This is really an admission on the part of the Government that they have not done their job to educate the people and enable the people to accept these reforms in the right spirit and in all its effects. My last word, therefore, is this. The Prime Minister and many of her colleagues, every now and then, both in the House and outside, talk about the will of the people and they say that the Opposition are coming in the way of the will of the people. I want to ask: what about this political will which, the Minister says, is lacking? Apart from the Opposition, what have the Government been doing to see that the will of the people is articulated in the right manner in time?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब भूमि सुधार की व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ की तो हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी जमीन आप को मिलनी थी और आज तक उस के हिसाब से कितनी मिली । सिवाय महाराष्ट्र को छोड़ कर क्या मंत्री महोदय कभी खुद भूमि की आबंटन समिति में बैठे हैं ? आज तक किसी अलाटमेंट

कमेटी में गये हैं, और कभी आपके सामने कोई भूमि का अलाटमेंट हुआ है ?

Have you ever attended the meeting of the Allotment Committee? Was land allotted to farmers? Please let me know when and where you attended the meetings, leaving aside Maharashtra.

लैंड कल्टीवेशन की जितनी जमीनें हैं इरीगेटड एरिया के अन्दर तो लैंड कल्टीवेशन में कभी भूमि की ओनरशिप नहीं दी जाती। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लैंड कल्टीवेशन के अन्दर जो भूमि है वह कितनी है और उस के अन्दर आप ने कितने लोगों को जमीन अलाट की है ? जहां इरिगेशन के बांध बने हैं वहां पर कितने लोगों को जमीन दी है, और कितनी आप ने अलाट कर दी है ? क्या वह भूमि अभी तक रखी हुई है ?

आप ने भूमि सुधार के मामले में किस राज्य में कितने अधिकारियों को सस्पेंड किया है नौकरी से, इस के आंकड़े दीजिये कि इतने अधिकारी नौकरी से वंचित किये गये हैं जिन्होंने भूमि बांटने का काम नहीं किया हो, या भूमि अलाट न की हो ? पटवारी, तहसीलदार, एस० डी० ओ० और कलेक्टर आदि कितने अधिकारियों को आप ने सस्पेंड किया है, किस को आप ने जिम्मेदार माना है कि उस आदमी ने ठीक काम नहीं किया, इसलिये इतने आदमियों को भूमि सुधार के मामले में सजा दी गयी ?

कितने आप के पुलिस में केसेज हुए ? क्या आप ने भूमि अलाट करने के बाद यह भी देखा कि उस पर फिर एन्क्रोचमेंट हो गया और वह भूमि उस के पास नहीं गयी ? मैं समझता हूं कि 1950 में राजस्थान के अन्दर भूमि सुधार का कानून हम ने पास किया था, और मैं बराबर इन कमेटियों में रहा हूं आज 1973 है, 23 सालों में इने गिने लोगों को भूमि मिली है, अधिकांश लोगों को नहीं मिल पायी, इस लिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों है। मंत्री जी केवल कल्पना की बातें करते हैं जिस से मेरे दिल पर चोट लगती है। इन की कथनी करनी में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। आप बताइये कि भूमि अलाटमेंट के मामले में किस तरह से आप की सीलिंग है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अलग अलग स्टेटस में सीलिंग का कानून लागू है, राजस्थान में सीलिंग करने के बाद कितनी भूमि राजस्थान में मिली है ?

श्री समर गुहः एक एकड़ भी नहीं मिली।

श्री हरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : लैंडलेस टेनेन्टस और दूसरों को सरकार से कोई मदद मिलेगी कि नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The question of land reforms is a burning issue before the country. Several problems have been posed here and it is very difficult for me to deal with in the limited period with all the problems.

As I have stated in my reply on that day to the question, I have enumerated various reasons as to why it was not possible for us to implement the land reforms including land ceilings. It is true that one of the reasons I have stated is lack of political will. Let us not forget that this is a vast country and particularly, the subject that we are discussing to-day is a State subject. In spite of that, it was under the able leadership of the Prime Minister . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You are in power in all the States except in one.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Under the able leadership of our Prime Minister, we brought together all the Chief Ministers. The guidelines were accepted and all the State Governments have been told to have their ceiling laws, amended ceiling laws or fresh ceiling laws implemented and also to see that the surplus land is distributed by December 1973. Naturally, when we are discussing here to-day on a premature date, this is not exactly the appropriate time to have a discussion but any way, I am sure this will help us in getting these things implemented and taking the feelings of the House to the Ministers and the Chief Ministers concerned.

By this time eleven States have already enacted fresh legislation and other States have either passed or formulated their Bills and some have actually sent their Bills for assent and that is how I have no doubt that within this period stipulated, that is by December 1973, not only the ceiling laws will be enacted but the State Governments will also see that they are properly implemented.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

The House is well aware that absence of land records, inadequate protection to tenants and share-croppers, like that, there were several difficulties in our way. But the Zamindari system was abolished and the advantage is enjoyed by 20 million tenants in our country.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: One thing is necessary. Specific questions have been put and we want specific answers to those questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is coming to that.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: These are the replies to the questions raised by Shri Samar Guha mainly.

To say that is a great hoax, that it is a great fraud, when it was possible for us to give protection to nearly 20 million tenants because of the abolition of the Zamindari system—how can you say that it is a great fraud? . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Only direct contact between the Government and the tenant, but no land has been distributed, except the intermediary tenancy.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: when over three million tenants in the country would get proper protection and also direct ownership of the land to the tune of three million hectares in the country, to say that it is a fraud—I am not here to agree with that statement which was made on the floor of the House.

It is again said that there has not been any distribution of the surplus land. It is again not correct. Then the waste land of the Government to the tune of 5.7 million hectares has been distributed. Besides 5 million hectares of the surplus land . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Again, I have not said . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. You had your say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: From the statistics given to me, I have said that uptill now in three States not a single surplus land has been distributed. Out of the cultivated land only .1% all over India is the surplus land. This is mathematical calculation and I say only .1% of the total land under cultivation you have got as surplus land

18 Hrs.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The point is that when we think of this problem, what we have actually achieved, is the main thing. When you say it is a fraud it is a hoax, should we not try to understand the realities? Therefore, I am submitting that 5.7 million hectares of surplus land, from the Government land has already been distributed and besides, .5 million acres of the surplus land had already been made available because of the earlier legislation.

As I said in the beginning, we are not happy with the pace in which these land ceiling laws and land reforms are being implemented by the State Governments. I do not want to hide anything at all. However, not to take into consideration all these facts and to say that it is a hoax or a fraud, is saying too much and I would not concede to the charge of the hon. Member. He has quoted from various reports from the Planning Commission. The Plan Documents themselves have categorically mentioned how we have been emphasising the importance of land reforms and land ceiling laws. He quoted from the Task Force Reports of the Planning Commission. We have prepared the guidelines and we have sent them on the 24th April to all the State Governments. We have requested the State Governments to see that adequate funds are made available especially in respect of those areas where, without such additional amounts, it will not be possible for them to cultivate the surplus lands made available. So, we have done all these things. Regarding the machinery, we have already suggested that there may be a special machinery for implementation of all these land laws and there may be separate Commissioners for the implementation of these land laws. This applies to the machinery at the district level and at the local level. All these disputes should be taken out of the jurisdiction of the civil courts— I say so, with due respect to the civil courts. There should be special tribunals to go into all these aspects and also to take care in seeing that the matters are not any further delayed.

Regarding homesteads to landless labourers, it is our policy to provide homesteads to landless labourers and during the Fifth Five-year Plan we are making the necessary allocations.

Regarding the Raj Committee's Report, hon. Members are aware of the recommendations of the Committee. They have to be implemented by the State Governments. We cannot forget the political difficulties that are being faced by every party. When they were in power, they could not do certain things; we can understand all these things. It is a pressing problem, it is a burning problem, and naturally, we are attaching the greatest importance to this problem, and we have urged upon the State Governments to expedite the implementation process as early as possible as have been stipulated in our guidelines.

Then my friend Mr. Mavalanker asked me a question whether the government is earnest. I must again say to the House that those old days are gone. The government is absolutely earnest and serious. When the government assures to the country the assurance of the governments is absolutely serious and earnest.

One more question asked by Mr. Mavalanker as to what happened to the fragmentation. We have requested the State governments to have programmes of land consolidation and see to it that the holding could be economic holdings. At the same time let us not forget the problem of those who are most backward and socially backward. Therefore, whenever surplus land is available priority should be given to landless labourers particularly belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If they are not given a piece of land it will never be possible for the weaker sections to stand on their own. At the same time in our guidelines we have told the State governments to take care of this problem of fragmentation. It is not merely distribution of land. Out of this distribution we have to make it more productive. Until and unless the holdings are economic they cannot be productive. Therefore, we have taken that care.

My friend Shri Daga has also raised several questions. He has asked how many meetings I have attended in other States? I have not attended any meeting as I am not in the habit of attending a meeting without invitation. Mr. Daga also raised the point as to how many officers have been suspended? I think Mr. Daga is justified in raising this point. If we want these things to be implemented we shall have to be hard against those who are to be the implementing authority.

Lastly, coming to the point of people's involvement we have been requesting these beneficiaries should have their associations. One major reason for their not getting the richer peasantary which was always organised and had domination everywhere but the landless labourers were most disorganised and naturally their undue advantage was taken.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Those who tried to organise the power section were dubbed as naxalites and agitators.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not the question who is dubbed but are we serious to ourselves? If we are committed to this philosophy then why not we all take this responsibility of mobilising the weakest sections in society and see that justice is rendered. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Shri Samar Guha not interrupt any more. It is past six O' clock already.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We are ready to cooperate. Therefore, he cannot blame us.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to appeal to all the Members, and those who are the elected representatives of the people—to whatever parties they may belong is immaterial, they should be taken into confidence . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But all MPs are excluded from all committees in West Bengal at least. This has never happened during the last 25 years. I am ready to co-operate, but from all committees, the MPs are excluded, and it is only a Congress committee which is there.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: If there is any specific complaint, I am prepared to look into it, and I shall personally look into it. For I believe in democracy those who are elected by the people shall have to be involved at all levels. If there is any complaint, I am prepared to look into it.

I would like to appeal to hon. Members not to treat this problem as if it is the problem of just one political party. It is a national problem and it is a social problem. A solution of this problem can rebuild our whole Indian economy and new social structure and, therefore, I seek the cooperation of all sections in this matter.

18.10 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 10, 1973/Vaisakha 20, 1895 (Saka).

L/86LSS 1,010—9-10-73—GIPS